

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LAST EDITION

BOSTON, MASS., WEDNESDAY, MARCH 27, 1912—VOL. IV, NO. 103

PRICE TWO CENTS

WITH NO CEREMONY WORK IS BEGUN ON BOYLSTON SUBWAY

Operations Start in Fenway
Upon Arrival of Derrick—
Shrubbery and Grass Go to
Make Way for Shovels

POPLARS CUT DOWN

First Part of Passageway to
Be Dug as Open Ditch—
Elaborate Plans Are Made
to Divert Obstructions

Work on the first section of the new
Boylston street subway is going on
today with the arrival of a large derrick
to be set up on the sidewalk in Charles-
gate, west, in the Fenway, close to
Commonwealth avenue. Shrubbery and
grass ground between the brownstone
retaining wall and the waterway are dug
up and the outside walls of the subway
clearly defined by the lines of the open
cut.

The entire first section will be built
by open cut with the exception of the
point where it will tunnel directly be-
neath the Collins statue at the junction
of Charlesgate West and Commonwealth
avenue. The cut will be opened in Com-
monwealth avenue as soon as the large
water main is diverted to the north side
of the parkway.

The open cut will run from Kenmore
street and Commonwealth avenue across
the southern section of the avenue,
across the waterway and Charlesgate
East, up Newbury street to Massachu-
setts avenue.

A deep square excavation is being
made on the north side of the subway
cut close by the waterway. It will be
used as a temporary well into which
may be drained the water from all
other parts of the work in the imme-
diate vicinity. This will be pumped to
the waterway beyond.

A cofferdam will be constructed in the
waterway to provide a wide, dry chan-
nel. A wooden flume will be built to
convey the water from the south to the
north side of the cut during the con-
struction of the subway.

Two large office and tool sheds are
being erected in Charlesgate East close
by the Boston & Albany railroad loca-
tion for use of the contractor, Hugh
Cawen and the Boston transit commis-
sion engineers. A small wharf has been
built out from that side and one of the
ermanent marks on the center
line of the subway established there by
the transit commission engineers.

A large willow tree on the west bank
of the waterway directly in the path of
the subway and a couple of poplar trees
on Charlesgate West were cut down.
Edmund S. Davis, chief engineer of the
commission, is pleased with the result
of his endeavor to have "the first shovel-
ful" dug without any attending cere-
monies, any nickel-plated spade or any
click of a camera.

TURKS VICTORIOUS IN TRIPOLI FIGHT

(By the United Press.)
LONDON—The Centre News received
today delayed confirmation of the Turk-
ish defeat of the Italian forces near
Tobruk, Tripoli. Their correspondent
placed the Italian loss in slain and
wounded at 3500. A Constantinople de-
spatch of March 13 said the Turkish loss
was only 300 while Italian casualties
were 2000 and the Italians had been
driven back on their supporting war-
ships.

At that time the Italian government
claimed that the engagement was an
Italian victory, 1000 Turks having been
slain and two cases captured with an
Italian loss of only 28 slain and 62
wounded.

FINANCIERS IN CONFERENCE

(By the United Press.)
ROME—Baron Rothschild, head of the
famous banking organization and J. P.
Morgan conferred today, at the request
of Mr. Morgan.

School teachers in Boston and vicinity and throughout
New England will welcome the Saturday issues of the
Monitor, beginning March 30.

On that date a series of articles on the teachers' associa-
tions of Boston will begin in the Monitor. These
articles will be illustrated, interesting and well written.

Now is a good opportunity to make new friends for
clean journalism among the teachers of Boston and
New England.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR MAILING TODAY'S PAPER
In United States.....2c
To Foreign Countries.....3c

POSTMASTERS TO MEET IN BOSTON BY HUNDREDS

Will Attend Spring Conven-
tion in This City to Hear
Mr. Hitchcock's First As-
sistant and Others Speak

DINNER TO FOLLOW

Several hundred postmasters will at-
tend the spring meeting of the Post-
masters Association of New England at
the American house on April 10 to dis-
cuss business methods and hear officials
of the department from Washington.

According to Ezra O. Winsor, secre-
tary-treasurer, of Boston, Charles P.
Grandfield, first assistant postmaster-
general; Edward C. Mansfield, postmas-
ter of Boston; Congressman Harris,
Lawrence Letherman, postoffice inspector
in charge at Boston, and Guy A. Ham,
former assistant United States district
attorney at Boston, will be present.

The meeting will be called to order
at 10 a. m. by A. M. Bearse of Middle-
boro, president, and Mr. Mansfield will
open with a paper on "Efficiency and
Discipline in Postoffices."

Mr. Grandfield will talk on postal
matters in general and then the "ques-
tion box" will be opened and there will
be a discussion on the following sub-
jects:

"Postal Savings Banks—How Can
They Be Advertised and Improved?"
"Substitute Carriers—What Can Be
Done to Make the Service More At-
tractive?" "What Propositions Have
you for the Improvement of the Ser-
vice?" and "Compensatory Time for
Clerks and Carriers."

Dinner in the evening will be attended
by the postmasters and supervisory of-
ficers in the Boston postal service.

FINAL VOTE TO COME TODAY ON UNSEATING WISCONSIN SENATOR

WASHINGTON—Senator Stephenson
of Wisconsin will know before the Sen-
ate adjourns today whether he is to re-
tain his seat or be ousted on the charge
that he was elected by the illegal use of
money. By a vote of 29 to 27 the Sen-
ate rejected on Tuesday a resolution by
Senator Jones of Washington declaring
him illegally elected.

The final contest comes today on the
Heyburn resolution sustaining the valid-
ity of the election and endorsing the in-
vestigation committee's majority view.

Seven or eight senators expect to
speak and besides the Heyburn resolu-
tion there is also pending a resolution
by Senator Works of California declar-
ing that Senator Stephenson's furnishing
so large a sum as \$107,793 in his sena-
torial campaign was "itself an act of
corruption committed with the purpose
and intent of securing his election."

A bare majority is necessary to de-
clare a senatorial election invalid. Such
a resolution would deprive a senator of
his seat just as effectively as would a
resolution of expulsion, which requires
a two thirds vote.

Mr. Root and Mr. Borah of Idaho were
the only speakers on Tuesday. Mr. Root
contended that no evidence had been ad-
duced to show that members of the Wis-
consin Legislature had been corrupted
to vote for Senator Stephenson. He said
that the cases of Mr. Stephenson and
Senator Lorimer were different and that
he had opposed the retention of Mr. Lor-
imer in the Senate because of alleged
corruption among members of the Illi-
nois Legislature.

FLORIDA BEGINS HER LAST TESTS

ROCKLAND, Me.—The battleship
Florida, which won the title of the
fleetest battleship of the American navy,
completed her four-hour run Tuesday
afternoon while off the Massachusetts
coast.

The battleship at once began upon
her 24-hour run at a speed of 19 knots,
which is to be followed by another 24-
hour test at 12 knots and a two-hour
run at high speed.



CHARLES P. GRANDFIELD
First assistant to the postmaster-general

ALL ISSUES IN THE WILL CASE UP IN THE SUPREME COURT

Full Massachusetts Bench
Hears Arguments on the
Questions Raised in
Friendly and Other Suits

Before the full bench of the Massachu-
setts supreme court this afternoon argu-
ments were heard in the suit of Stephen
A. Chase et al., directors of The First
Church of Christ, Scientist, against Adam
H. Dickey et al., trustees under a deed
of trust, asking to have the latter di-
rected to convey the property left in the
will of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, Discov-
erer and Founder of Christian Science.
There were heard at the same time argu-
ments on the petitions for intervention
filed by George W. Glover and E. J.
Foster Eddy, and on the appeal of the
attorney-general on his demurrer to the
suit, the demurrer having been over-
ruled by Justice Braley. The court was
composed of Chief Justice Rugg and
Justices Morton, Braley, Sheldon and
DeCourcy.

Samuel J. Elder, of counsel for the
directors, opened the arguments. Court
adjourned at 2 o'clock until tomorrow
morning at 9:30 o'clock, when Mr. Elder
will resume.

Mr. Elder said that a valid, charitable
trust had been set up by the terms of
the will and that the church statute
limiting gifts does not apply in a case
of this kind. The religion of Christian
Science is not contrary to public policy,
he said.

He had called attention, Mr. Elder said,
to other cases of this kind and had cited
instances where churches had adminis-
tered as trustees large gifts and that
there was practically no limit to the ex-
tent to which churches have been con-
sidered legally competent to serve as
trustees in such cases.

But, said Mr. Elder, if for any reason
a particular trustee is found to be in-
competent to act, the purpose of the
trust is not permitted to fail. This gift,
he said, was not for The First Church of
Christ, Scientist, itself, but was for the
promotion of the religion of Christian
Science.

The principle involved, he said, is that
charitable gifts are not void if the pur-
pose can be ascertained. The purpose
in this case is definite, he declared.

The case then went over until tomor-
row morning.

The action of the directors against the
trustees is a friendly suit. The attor-
ney-general, at the instance of the court,
became a party and the Glover and
Foster Eddy petitions followed.

It is the contention of the attorney-
general that the gift to the church is
void as it comes within the prohibitory
clause of section 9, chapter 37 of the
Revised Laws, under which no gift can
be made to a church the income of which
will exceed \$2000 a year.

Counsel for the plaintiffs claim in
their brief that the will constitutes a
valid public charitable trust which a
court of equity will protect and enforce;
that should the plaintiffs be unable to
take possession by reason of the section
of the statute referred to or for any
other reason, yet the trust does not
thereby fail, but this court will appoint
trustees who can legally take possession;
that the statute has no application to
this case, inasmuch as the church here
does not take for itself, but as a trustee
for denominational purposes; that no
question under the statute can now arise,
as, if its effect be to prevent the church
from holding this trust fund, that ques-
tion is one of public policy which can

(Continued on page five, column five)

NEW HAVEN ATTORNEY MAKES PLEA AGAINST GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

William H. Coolidge Says
State Should Allow It No
Privileges That Are Not
Granted to Other Roads

LINES COMPARED

Counsel Points Out That
Stock, Bonds and Other
Interests of Present Corpora-
tions Are Located Here

William H. Coolidge, attorney for the
New York, New Haven & Hartford and
Boston & Maine railroads, occupied
a large portion of today's session
of the committee on railroads of the
Legislature in presenting the position of
those companies regarding the proposed
entrance of the Southern New England
Railroad Corporation, a subsidiary of the
Grand Trunk, into Boston.

Woodward Hudson, resuming his re-
marks today in behalf of the Boston &
Albany said that so far as this bill seeks
to interfere with the tracks and ter-
minals of the Boston & Albany in Bos-
ton it should not become law.

The New York Central, Mr. Hudson
said, is a great system, quite as great as
any with which the Legislature has to
do; its alliance was made under the sanc-
tion of the Legislature, and he asked
the Legislature to protect its interests.

Taking up the subject of special legis-
lation in relation to railroads, Mr. Hud-
son read from the report of the railroad
commission in 1871, recommending the
act passed in 1872, which took the place
of special legislation which in earlier
years, he said, resulted in various
"strategic" charters being granted peti-
tioners for railroad legislation, and he
urged that the policy of the state be
not departed from in this case.

He said that according to the Boston
& Albany's figures, 85 per cent of the
export freight passing through Boston
comes from points outside of New Eng-
land, and that the traffic from eastern
Canada is comparatively small. On this
percentage he did not agree with David
O. Ives of the Chamber of Commerce,
who earlier had given a larger propor-
tion as coming from within New Eng-
land, and he promised the committee that
he would try to obtain more definite in-
formation on this point.

Mr. Coolidge presented a comparison
of the roads he represented and the
Grand Trunk system. He said the
Boston & Maine system has a total of
stock and bonds of \$188,219,000; the
New Haven has \$424,221,292.98. The
Grand Trunk has 73,176,214.15, which equals
about \$360,000,000.

"Last year," said Mr. Coolidge, "the
Boston & Maine earned \$44,815,084.40;
the New Haven \$62,153,434.80, besides
\$28,255,160 from other sources. The
Grand Trunk earned about \$35,000,000.
The Boston & Maine pays \$2,089,905.26
in taxes; the New Haven pays \$3,578-
363.15; the Grand Trunk pays about
\$650,000. The Boston & Maine invests
get less than 5 per cent upon their
investment; the New Haven a trifle
over 6 per cent; the Grand Trunk less
than 3 per cent.

"The New Haven-Boston & Maine sys-
tem has 2473 locomotives; the Grand
Trunk 929. They have 3405 passenger
cars; the Grand Trunk 536. They have
64,782 freight cars; the Grand Trunk
28,098. They carried last year 46,321,912
tons of freight; the Grand Trunk 17-
722,496 tons. They carried 131,859,250
passengers; the Grand Trunk 11,087,838.
They operated 8723 miles of track; the
Grand Trunk 4857. In addition they con-
trol the Maine Central, with \$446 freight
cars and 1335 miles of track."

Mr. Coolidge said that the position of
the managing officials of the New Haven-
Boston & Maine system in regard to the
proposed extensions of the Southern
New England railroad into Boston and
into Worcester is, briefly:

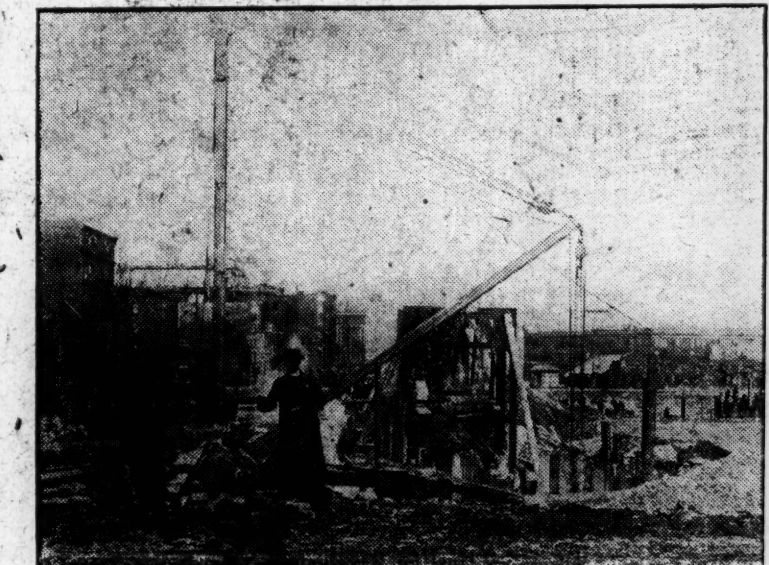
"If the welfare, convenience and nec-
essity of the public, meaning thereby
of the whole public and not of a mere
minority, require the duplication of ex-
isting railroad facilities at tremendous
cost; if the existing railroads cannot
and will not provide what the community
needs and if the petitioner can and
will; if new and useful business will be
brought into New England which other-
wise would not or could not come here
and of sufficient advantage to over-
balance the disadvantages that will ac-
cure to the 60,000 stockholders, the em-
ployees, 2,000,000 savings bank deposi-
tors, trustees and others who hold the
bonds of our system, then the manage-
ment, the investors and the employees
of the present New England railroads
ought not to object, and will not. If,
however, the public will not be suffi-
ciently benefited to offset the disadvan-
tages; if our own railroads can help us
as much or more than the petitioner;
if New England is not to gain the great
benefits which the promoters of this pro-
posed railroad claim; if the promoters
are not in a position to do what they
claim and what their friends in Massa-
chusetts are expecting; if the promoters'
idea is to get away our business rather

(Continued on page five, column two)

WIDENING ST. JAMES AVENUE INTERESTS PROPERTY OWNERS



Looking down Copley square, Trinity church on left, new
Plaza-Copley hotel on right



Working on St. James avenue extension across site of old
Providence depot

J. E. PARSONS DENIES ON WITNESS STAND SUGAR TRUST PLOT

NEW YORK—John E. Parsons, former
Company, on trial with officials of the
company for alleged conspiracy under
the criminal clause of the Sherman law,
resumed the witness stand today to tes-
tify in his own defense.

Mr. Parsons denied on the witness
stand that he ever conspired to get pos-
session of the plant of the Pennsylvania
Sugar Refining Company. He insisted
that every charge made by the govern-
ment against him was false and that the
transactions with Adolph Segal were or-
dinary business ones in which money
was loaned on adequate security.

Mr. Parsons explained that in mak-
ing the loans through Mr. Kissel he
acted because he did not want to per-
mit Mr. Segal to go to other sugar men
and sell his plant, which, Mr. Parsons
insisted, was built purely as a specula-
tion, on the assertion that the sugar
trust was anxious to keep the Pennsylv-
ania company out of the market.

Mr. Parsons said that he had tried to
force Mr. Kissel to include the minor-
ity stockholders of the Pennsylvania
company in the loan negotiations, but
that both Mr. Kissel and Mr. Segal told
him the minority holders paid nothing
for their stock and were merely "dummy
shareholders."

He said that in his dealings in con-
nection with the loan he acted simply
as the legal adviser of H. O. Have-
meyer, president of the sugar trust, and
he insisted that there never had been
any conspiracy to tie up a rival concern
as the government alleges.

COL. ROOSEVELT ON WESTERN TRIP

FORT WAYNE, Ind.—Colonel Roose-
velt arrived here today to begin his
western campaign.

Fifteen hundred people greeted Mr.
Roosevelt at Lima, O., where he spoke
for two minutes from the rear of the
train. He said:

"Friends, the principles for which I
stand, and upon which I am trying to in-
stall, are that in the long run the Ameri-
can people can govern themselves bet-
ter than any other body can govern them.
Now all I want is to apply the same
principle to us collectively, that each
of us applies individually."

"Each man that is fit to call himself
an American wants to boss his own life.
He wants to lead his own life. Now he
will make mistakes, any of us will, you
or I will, but they will be my mistakes—
I want to make them myself. I do not
want any one else to make them for me."

Judge O. N. Heaton and Austin W.
Stults, two of the chief Roosevelt boom-
ers in Ft. Wayne, boarded the colonel's
train at Lima and accompanied him to
this city.

In his speech here Colonel Roosevelt
said in part:
"I wish the people to decide for them-
selves. If in such contests as this in
Indiana they are against me, all right.
But if they are for me, I object to the
bosses taking them away."

NAMQUIT MILLS RAISE
BRISTOL, R. I.—An increase in wages
of 5 per cent was given voluntarily to
the 300 employees of the Namquit worst-
ed mills here Tuesday, going into effect
at once.

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meyer, president of the sugar trust, and
he insisted that there never had been
any conspiracy to tie up a rival concern
as the government alleges.

COAL CONFERENCE STILL IN DEADLOCK

CLEVELAND, O.—When the confer-
ence of bituminous coal miners and op-
erators was resumed today no agree-
ment had been reached on the question
of fixing a two-year wage and working
schedule to take effect April 1 in west-
ern Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and
Illinois.

At adjournment Tuesday each side
stood where it was a week ago, the
miners declaring that unless they get a
10 per cent increase in pay and shorter
working hours they will not work after
next Sunday midnight, when their pres-
ent scale expires, and the operators as-
serting they will not grant the demands.
The policy committee of the miners'
union is not taking any action in the
anthracite situation, pending the out-
come of the bituminous dispute.

FOR LABOR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON—The report that the
Sulzer bill, to be reported by the House
labor committee soon, creates a depart-
ment of health, is erroneous. The bill
creates a department of labor.

COAL BILL PASSES AND RETURN OF MEN TO MINES IS HOPED

If Strike Continues When
Measure Is Act Reserves
Will Be Called to Colors
and Pits Put Under Guard

TO HELP NEEDY

Mr. Lloyd-George Regrets
Labor's Adverse Vote as
Minimum Wage Was Basis
of Unions' Early Demand

(Special cable to the Monitor)
LONDON—The third reading of the
coal bill was passed at 2:50 o'clock this
morning by a majority of 165, the Labor
party voting against it.

Mr. Lloyd-George, who is understood to
have been opposed to the prime minister
during the cabinet discussions, wound up
the debate for the government, stating
that he regretted the decision of the La-
bor party to vote against the bill, which
embodied the very words upon which the
strike was organized.

The government, it is understood, be-
lieve that a large number of men will
return to work directly the bill becomes
law. In the event of the strike contin-
uing arrangements will be made
through the local government board for
the meeting of the distress whilst the
reserves will be called to the colors in
order to give adequate protection to the
men in the pits.

MINERS TO BALLOT ON ACCEPTING ACT AND ENDING STRIKE

BULLETIN
LONDON—Responsibility for the con-
tinuation of the coal strike was shifted
to the miners' federation late this after-
noon when the conference of operators,
representing every big mine in the coun-
try, unanimously agreed to accept the
terms of the minimum wage bill now
before the House of Lords. The miners'
union has already authorized a referen-
dum on the subject.

(By the United Press.)
LONDON—A determined effort was
made today to end the coal strike. A
meeting of the miners' federation was
called for noon and Ramsay MacDonald,
leader of the Labor party in the House
of Commons, went before it and urged
the miners to accept the pending mini-
mum wage bill.

He pointed out to them that if the
local wage committees created under the
measure, failed to incorporate the mini-
mum wage scale already proposed, and
which Premier Asquith has character-
ized as reasonable, then the miners could
come to the Commons and with justice
demand that the figures be fixed by an
amendment to the law.

Mr. MacDonald's efforts were crowned
with partial victory when the federa-
tion decided to take a general referen-
dum ballot of its members to see
whether they will accept the provisions
of the bill. There is hope that they will
do so and if the bill is accepted the
strike will speedily end.

The referendum vote ordered today
will be complete on April 3 and will be
announced on that day. The most prom-
inent labor leaders in England will urge
the miners to accept the bill as it
stands and declare the strike off. If they
do so promises have been made that
should the local committees created un-
der the present law fail to fix a proper
minimum the present law will be
amended.

The Exchange Telegraph Company's
Cardiff correspondent telegraphs that
the sentiment in South Wales generally
is for acceptance of the provisions of
the minimum scale bill and return to
work.

The House of Lords today took up
consideration of the bill. It will reach
the King tomorrow and immediately be
approved by him.

The government expects to take stern
measures to prevent disorder if the op-
erators start their mines and the strike
continues when the new law goes into
effect. Regular troops are to be sent into
the mining districts and the depots
manned with territorials.

BOSTON MEAT PRICES UP, TOO

Although meat and provision prices
generally are higher today Boston dealers
are reluctant to attribute it to the ac-
quittal of the Chicago packers yester-
day. Always at this season prices in-
cline upward they say. Another reason
given for higher prices at this season
of the year is the unfavorable condi-
tions for shipping of country roads.

While the dealers admit there is higher
cost in most lines of meats and pro-
visions they say the average advance
over a week or so ago is only a few
cents.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED
FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED

❑ State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above coupon, properly filled out.
❑ The above coupon *must* be attached to *insure insertion*.

Write your advertisement, *attach blank* and mail direct to The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Monitor is read in every city in America.

Leading Events in Athletic World :- Harvard Meets Yale

WESTERN COLLEGE TRACK TEAMS READY FOR BIG INDOOR MEET

Result Is Expected to Be Close With Illinois a Slight Favorite for the Title of Champion of West

HELD AT EVANSTON

CHICAGO—Athletes from the big eight universities will assemble at Northwestern's gymnasium in Evanston Friday night for the indoor conference track meet, which will terminate the indoor season. The result promises to be close, though Illinois is thought to have a slight advantage over the other competitors for the championship, the downstate team having proved decisive dual meet superiority this year.

Illinois' strength has been in the evenly balanced team, with special strength in the distances and a chance in every event except the shotput. Northwestern lines up much the same, with added strength in the shot, dash and hurdles. Chicago relies on superiority in the quarter, half, mile, pole vault and shotput. Purdue will probably cut into the dashes, hurdles and mile, while Indiana is reported strong in the quarter, Minnesota in the quarter, half, two-mile and shot and Wisconsin in the two-mile, shot, pole vault and high jump.

The fact that four places will count points makes the outcome more difficult to forecast. The meet being held on a dirt track and field, the only indoor dirt track in the conference, gives some advantage to the local athletes, Northwestern. Gymnasium records have been set this season in dual meets, in the dash, hurdles, quarter, half, pole vault and shotput, and it is anticipated that the high-class field of athletes that will compete Friday night will establish some new conference records in these events.

The 60-yard dash will bring out a fast field, with the chief contenders Linn and Sherk of Northwestern, Phelps and Seiler of Illinois, Matthews and Springer of Chicago, if the latter runs. Phelps, the former Oak Park star, has been doing fast work for the Orange and Blue this season and will give Linn a fast race.

A pretty race is expected in the hurdles, between Kuh of Chicago, Case of Illinois, Shaw of Northwestern and Leaming and Hauser of Purdue. There is little choice from the first three, though Kuh defeated Shaw in the Maroon-Purple dual meet.

Captain Davenport of the Chicago is counted upon to win both the quarter and half mile runs, as he has consistently done this season, but he will be in a fast field and will probably be forced to do record time to win. Illinois has a wealth of quarter milers, Sanders and Cortis being the leaders. Indiana has a fast quarter miler and Minnesota has Anderson, who should figure. Blair of Northwestern is a factor, but is not considered as fast as the others. In the half mile Davenport will have to meet Cope and Henderson of Illinois, Anderson of Minnesota and Beaton of Northwestern, all fast men.

An exciting dual between Thorsen of Northwestern and Belnap of Illinois is anticipated in the mile. Thompson of Illinois is also a fast man and Cope if he runs it, and Gardner and Egeler of Purdue are in the running. Bullard of Illinois and Thorsen of Northwestern will have a fast contest in the two-mile. If Bishop of Chicago and Cleveland of Wisconsin compete they have an even chance of winning. Calvin of Purdue and a Minnesota man must be figured as well.

The relay looks best for Illinois because of the many quarter milers on the down state team. The other teams use up their best men in previous events and will not have enough good men left to win the relay.

Manual of Chicago and Fletcher of Northwestern are the leading contenders in the shot, with Frank of Minnesota, Scruby of Chicago, Belting and Leo of Illinois and possibly Pierce of Wisconsin all to be counted upon. Fletcher and Manual are the only consistent 44-foot men. The Purple captain springing a surprise by defeating Manual in the last dual meet. Coyle of Chicago, Murphy of Illinois, Shaw of Northwestern and a Wisconsin entry are counted best in the pole vault, with some advantage to the Maroon performer. Wall of Wisconsin looks like a winner in the high jump, with Manual and Cox of Chicago and Morrill and Cheney of Illinois contenders for first place.

U. S. MARSHAL FOR DELAWARE
WASHINGTON—President Taft sent to the Senate on Tuesday the nomination of George L. Townsend to be United States marshal for Delaware. Several weeks ago the President withdrew the nomination of Cornelius P. Swan.

HARRINGTON TO LEAD C. L. S.
Thomas Harrington '13, has been unanimously elected captain of the Cambridge Latin school hockey team for next winter. He played a forward position last season.

Pepperell Spring Water
"BEST IN THE WORLD"
11 Central St., Phone 3735-W Main, Boston

SEMI-FINAL ROUND IN WOMEN'S GOLF AT PINEHURST, N. C.

Miss Dorothy Campbell Who Is Matched With Miss Sarah Fownes Again Chief Attraction for Gallery

PINEHURST, N. C.—Miss Dorothy Campbell, woman golf champion of Canada and England and formerly the United States title holder, is again the center of interest today in the semi-final round of match play in the United North and South championship for women. Miss Campbell is playing Miss Sarah Fownes of Oakmont.

Other championship division players in today's round are Mrs. Raymond Farr of Georgetown, S. C., who meets Miss Van Ostrand. Mrs. W. C. Fownes, Jr., wife of the 1910 national champion, who plays Mrs. R. C. King of New Canaan and Mrs. J. Raymond Price of Oakmont, who is bracketed with Mrs. S. C. Waterhouse of New York.

Miss Campbell's win in the first round of match play Tuesday was by no means an easy one. She was paired with Miss Myra B. Helmer of Midlothian, who held the winner of many titles to a narrow margin victory of two up and one to play. A large gallery followed the match. Miss Campbell had no difficulty in leading the field on the day before in the qualification round.

All the matches Tuesday were characterized by brisk four pairs over-running the home green. Somewhat of a sensation was caused by the defeat of Miss Mary Fownes of Oakmont, sister of the 1910 national champion, and winner of the United in 1909, by Miss Kate Van Ostrand of the Jefferson County Country, 3 up and 2 to play. Summary of first two divisions:

FIRST SIXTEEN
First Round
Mrs. C. S. Waterhouse, New York, beat Mrs. F. H. Bowes, Winchester, 4 and 3.
Mrs. R. C. Price, Oakmont, beat Mrs. F. Hayes, Englewood, 1 up (19 holes).
Mrs. R. C. King, New Canaan, beat Mrs. J. H. Horner, Oakmont, 1 up.
Mrs. W. C. Fownes, Oakmont, beat Mrs. R. C. Shannon, 24, Oak Hill, 4 and 3.
Miss Sarah Fownes, Oakmont, beat Mrs. F. G. P. Barnes, New Haven, 1 up (19 holes).
Miss Dorothy Campbell, Hamilton, Ont., beat Mrs. J. P. Gardner, Homewood, beat Miss Barbara Lewis, Philadelphia Cricket, 2 and 1.
Miss Kate Van Ostrand, Jefferson County, Watertown, beat Miss Mary Fownes, Oakmont, 3 and 2.
Mrs. Raymond Farr, Georgetown, S. C., beat Mrs. J. G. Latimer, 1 up.

FIRST EIGHT
First Round
Miss Hazel Shannon, Park, Buffalo, beat Miss Margaret Blauvelt, Essex Fells, 2 and 1.
Mrs. H. L. Burrage, Brae-Burn, beat Mrs. Helen Barnett, New Haven, 7 and 6.
Mrs. J. G. Spaine, Pittsburgh Country, beat Miss Agnes Blauvelt, Essex Fells, 1 up (19 holes).
Mrs. J. P. Gardner, Homewood, beat Miss Barbara Lewis, Philadelphia Cricket, 2 and 1.

LEHIGH NINE WILL OPEN ITS SEASON WITH GAME TODAY

Meets Lebanon Valley Baseball Team at South Bethlehem This Afternoon—Prospects Fairly Bright

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Lehigh University's baseball season opens here today with the Lebanon Valley nine. The Lehigh team is fast rounding into shape under the direction of Coach Keady and the prospects for the year are now fairly bright. From an unusually large number of candidates the first cut by Coach Keady resulted in the retention of the following 38 men:

Albrecht, Baker, Bell, Brown, Crichton, Dayton, Dickey, Driscoll, Evans, Hartzell, Higgins, Hill, Howard, Galloway, Gatch, Gever, Kurtz, Linke, Martin, McMenamin, Miller, Moore, Pazzetti, Price, Robert, Tapping, Schultz, Shaw, Stokes, Whitey, Vance, Sindel, Olson, McCaffrey, Mayers, Captain McClary and Wilcox.

In the pitcher's box Pazzetti and Dickey seem to be the most promising pair, while there are several candidates for the position behind the bat who are doing efficient work. The outfield was strengthened greatly by the return to college of Robert and Crichton. MacHardy, O'Keefe and Olson are the favorites for permanent positions in the infield.

WARD'S MEN LEAVE FOR NORTH TODAY

AUGUSTA, Ga.—Twelve Boston National League Club baseball players, accompanied by President and Mrs. John M. Ward left here this morning for Athens, Ga., where they play the Buffalo team of the International League, which is training at that place under the leadership of Manager George Stallings. The rest of the party are still here and will remain until tomorrow morning when they will go to Columbia, S. C., for a game with the University of South Carolina. They will join the Athens squad at Columbia and travel northward together. The regulars defeated the recruits Tuesday 9 to 3, Purdue pitching the whole game for the veterans and not allowing the youngsters a chance to win.

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Regulars 3 10 0 0 4 0 1 0 - 9 5
Yanigans 1 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 - 3 11 8
Batteries: Purdue and Kling, Raden; Mattern, Hess, Weaver and Gowdy, Monahan. Umpire, Farrell.

DEERICK WINS FOR ATHLETICS
GALVESTON, Tex.—The second division teams of the Philadelphia Americans, with the pitching staff of the regulars, defeated the Galveston Texas League team, Tuesday, 2 to 0. Derick's home run in the first inning was responsible for both runs.

MUCH INTEREST BEING CENTERED IN TWO RIVAL CREW STROKES

Veteran Oarsman Hopes to Make Victory Record in Big English Crew Race



(Copyrighted Sport & General)
R. C. BOURNE
Oxford varsity crew

EIGHT SCHOOLS MAY ROW THIS SEASON IN BOSTON I. R. A. RACE

Six Are Already Members and Invitations Will Be Extended to Dorchester, High and Mechanics Arts

TO START MONDAY

Prospects of a most successful season for the Boston Interscholastic Rowing Association are very bright today following the meeting of the older association at the Boston Athletic Association clubhouse Tuesday night. Practice will start Monday.

It is now expected that there will be eight schools taking part in the regatta. High School of Commerce was admitted to membership Tuesday, which now brings the total up to six, the other schools being Cambridge Latin, Brookline high, Rindge technical, Boston Latin and English high. Mechanics Arts and Dorchester high are to be invited to join and it is expected that they will accept. Legate school will not be a member this year on account of a lack of material.

Wesley Coleman of Cambridge Latin school has been reelected president, Albert A. Tate of Boston Latin, vice-president, and George V. Brown, secretary-treasurer.

If six or more schools engage in rowing this season, F. B. Greer and John J. Manning will be engaged as coaches. Each school will row three days a week. They will again row from the B. A. A. boathouses. Cambridge Latin, Boston Latin and Rindge will row at 2:30 on the days to be selected, while Brookline, English high and Commerce will begin their practice at 3:30.

HARVARD CREWS SHOW CHANGES

Several changes have been made in the orders of the Harvard varsity and freshman crews. In the first varsity boat H. Eager has replaced Chanler as stroke, Chanler going to the stroke oar in the second boat. Mills has regained his place at 5 in the first boat, displacing L. Curtis and Wiggins is substituting for Balch at bow.

In the first freshman boat, Lothrop has been moved from stroke to 2, displacing Weatherhead, who has gone to 2 on the second crew. Pirnie, formerly stroke on the second crew, is now striking the first. Parkman was advanced to 7 on the first crew, replacing Murray, who was moved to 5 in place of Trumbull.

HORINE BREAKS COLLEGE RECORD

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, Cal.—George F. Horine of Stanford University regarded as one of the strongest candidates for the American Olympic team, made a world's intercollegiate record in competition in the high jump Tuesday clearing the bar at 6 ft. 4 1/2 in. The former record was 6 ft. 4 in., held by W. B. Page of the University of Pennsylvania.

LEHIGH LACROSSE PRACTISE
SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Coach Guines, of the Lehigh lacrosse team, is giving the 40 odd candidates their fill of strenuous practise. He had the attack line against the defense, and taught the attack how to bring the ball in. The scrubs are in charge of Coach Baier, of Palmerton. The season opens with the navy on April 4.

Victory for R. C. Bourne of Oxford Will Give Him Record of Four Straight Triumphs

ARE FINE OARSMEN

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Unusual interest attaches to the coming Oxford-Cambridge boat race from the point of view of the Oxford stroke at any rate. R. C. Bourne, who occupies that all-important position in the Oxford boat, has an opportunity of adding yet another success to his credit, thereby achieving the unprecedented feat of stroking the winning eight four years in succession. That his former experience will be of inestimable service to his crew goes without saying, and he has developed a knowledge of the requirements of his position, combined with an undoubted ability to practise the same, which will serve to place him among the ranks of the finest strokes of the present time. One of the most noticeable features of his rowing during the practise of his crew this term has been his ability to keep the men hard at their work and to cheer any signs of raggedness the moment they appeared. Bourne's weight has increased slightly since last year and he now scales 11 stone 2 pounds, while the average weight of his crew (excluding the cox) is 12 stone 6 pounds, or one pound lighter than last year.

S. E. Swann was in the bow thwart of the Cambridge boat last year, consequently the position of stroke was at first a trifle strange to him. He has had some practise at the post before, in fact he was tried last year, but it was not until practise had been in progress for some time that Captain Gibbon, the Cambridge coach, decided, together with Arbuthnot, the Light Blue president, that the latter should change places with Swann. The order of bow and stroke is therefore just the reverse of last year. Swann first came to the front in sculling by his capture of the Colquhoun sculls in 1910. He has settled down into his new and somewhat difficult position quite well and gets a good deal of work out of his men, who make their boat travel fast. Swann's weight is 11 stone 6 pounds, and the average weight of his crew is just under 12 stone.

The last 10 days' practise may make a great deal of difference, but on present showing, Bourne should repeat last year's success, though a much closer race should be seen.

HARVARD MEETS YALE VARSITY SOCCER TEAM

First Intercollegiate Match for Crimson While Blue Has Already Defeated the Champions

The Harvard varsity association football team will play its first game in the intercollegiate series this afternoon, meeting Yale on Soldier's field at 4 o'clock. Although the poor condition of the ground will retard the play to a great extent, an interesting and hard-fought game is expected.

The Yale team has started the season well by winning its first game in the intercollegiate schedule from Haverford, last year's champion, by a score of 2 to 0. The Harvard team has as yet no games to its credit, having tied one and lost two. Its opponents in these practice games, however, have all been mill teams of a caliber probably superior to that of any intercollegiate teams. Harvard's showing, therefore, has not been entirely unsatisfactory.

E. L. Barron '13, right halfback on last year's All-American soccer team, will probably be out of the game and may not be able to play for the rest of the season. His absence will materially weaken the team, as he has been the mainstay of the backfield in all the season's work. The line-ups follow:

HARVARD
Barron, E. L. r.h.b., c.f., Shepherd
Rushmore, I. F. r.f., r.f.b., Dickey
Weston or Grant, r.f.b., l.h.b., Sumner
Lowrey or Francke, c.h.b., c.h.b.
Hallowell, l.h.l., c.h.b., Worthington
Locke, r.o.f., l.o.f., Williams
Murdock, r.f., l.f., Hill
Needham, c.f., c.f., A. Gay
Greene, l.f., l.f., D. Gay
Byng, l.o.f., c.o.f., Clark

DE ORO AND WESTON WIN PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA—Alfredo de Oro and Charles Weston, of Chicago, won their games in the preliminary round of the national pocket billiard championship tournament here Tuesday. De Oro won from Thomas Wilson of Hackensack, N. J., by a score of 150 to 39, while in the afternoon game Weston defeated W. W. King of New York, 150 to 105. De Oro made a high run of 46, while his opponent's best effort was 9. Weston made a high run of 13, while King ran 11 in succession.

FIRE DAMAGES LOWELL STORE

LOWELL, Mass.—Fire of unknown origin did \$50,000 damage to the C. B. Colburn paint and oil store on Market street, opposite the police station, about 5 o'clock today. Almost a ton of gasoline was stored in the basement of the building.

Wearer of the Light Blue Who Will Set the Beat for His College Crew Saturday



(Copyrighted Sport & General)
S. E. SWANN
Cambridge varsity eight

BROWN TRACK TEAM MEN NOW PREPARING FOR SPRING SEASON

Triangular Meet at Hartford Opens Program—Strong in All but Weight Events—Twenty-Five Men

NO MEETS AT HOME

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Brown University track men are getting ready for the spring season which opens April 27 with the triangular meet at Hartford, Conn., between Brown, Worcester Polytechnic Institute and Trinity. The indoor season, closed recently, was successful for Brown in several departments, particularly the relay, and there is much hope of adding a successful outdoor season.

Several good runners, heretofore ineligible because of studies, are now up to all requirements. There is much doubt as to the material on hand for the weight events, but Coach O'Connor is planning to devote extra time to these men for the purpose of bringing them up to the requirements.

Unfortunately for the local enthusiasts none of the meets with other colleges could be arranged for this city because the baseball team has secured a monopoly of all the available dates and Andrews field cannot accommodate both teams at the same time. A series of interclass and interfraternity events has been scheduled, however, to be run off during the season, on days when the baseball team does not play.

There are about 25 good men in sight for the squad, some of whom may be counted on to score points against almost any college competitor. Capt. W. H. Marble, who has led the team two years in succession, stands at the head of the hurdlers. This season Marble has tried, with success, some of the middle distance runs, like the 440-yard event. Fred Burns, one of the best sprinters in college, will probably head a fair sized group of short distance runners.

N. S. Taber, Waterman, Roberts, Gould, Taylor, Sheffield, Cook, Parker and Burgess will probably be found among the fastest distance men. In the weight class Bartlett will probably rank among the best.

OVER 40 OUT FOR LEHIGH TRACK

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—More than 40 men are out for the track team at Lehigh University, and while a number of last year's point winners have graduated, enough are left to form the nucleus of a successful team this season. The interclass meet will take place on April 26, the day before the Pennsylvania relay races at Philadelphia. The approved track schedule follows:

April 26, interclass track meet; 27, Pennsylvania relays, at Philadelphia.
MAY 4, Rutgers at New Brunswick; 8, Swarthmore at home; 11, Haverford at Haverford, 15, Lafayette at home, 18, Harrisburg intercollegiate.

DETROIT DEFEATS JACKSON
JACKSON, Miss.—The Detroit American regulars won from the Jackson team of the Cotton States League Tuesday, 9 to 4.

ANOTHER TEAM OF NEW YORKERS LEADS BOWLERS

Utica Men Top List in National Tournament Doubles With 1236—Sutton and Tyser Do Fine Work

PATERSON, N. J.—Another team of New York state bowlers took the lead in doubles at the national bowling tournament here Tuesday night, G. Osterman and H. Dobbins of Utica topping the list with 1236. Osterman did not get going in the first two games, tallying 191 in each, but he finished with 227. Dobbins always was in form, rolling 202, 223 and 201.

Laurence Sutton and Major Tyser of Rochester, whose work Monday night was largely responsible for the Grand Central setting a world's five-man record, rolled 1190 in the doubles, due largely to Tyser's 245 in the last game. They are now seventh in the standing.

There were a whole lot of good games in this fixture, Linden and Wolf of New York making 1111; Pellitt and Lambert of Philadelphia, 1152; Deacon and Siegel of Philadelphia, 1176; Vaughan and Kallash of Rochester, 1147; R. Luhrs and Krane of New York, 1129; Maurer and Sembrach of Syracuse, 1126; Britt and Hufeland of Rochester, 1160, and Fuast and James of Utica, 1125.

Three Rochester bowlers and one from Utica took places among the 10 leaders in the individual fixture. Frank Britt of the Flower City earned third place, with 670, rolling 217, 221 and 232. Major Tyser made 653, with 190, 205 and 258, and took seventh place, while Laurence Sutton moved into sixth position with 656, rolling 278, 188 and 190. His 278 score is now high single game for the tournament.

BASEBALL PICKUPS

Cobb is scheduled to join the Detroit team today.

Knight is expected to join the Washington Americans Thursday.

The Pittsburgh diamond has been shifted slightly so that the left foul line is longer.

Joseph Reynolds is captain of the Wellesley high baseball team for this summer.

Coach Robinson of the Giants expected that Marquard will be even better this year than last.

Washington has a young pitcher, J. C. Cashion, of whom Manager Griffith is expecting great things this summer.

Dartmouth College should be strong in the box this summer with the veterans Eckstrom and Morey and a couple of last year's freshman stars.

Pittsburgh is now trying out Keene at first base and if he makes good, it will be a great advance toward a championship team for Manager Clarke.

It looks as if Wood and O'Brien would be the best pitchers for the Boston Americans this year. They are both willing workers and are showing up strongly in practice.

If Sweeney, Campbell, Miller and Jackson keep up their practise hitting in the championship series it will be hard on opposing pitchers. Tuesday they made 12 hits for a total of 14 in 19 times at the bat, an average of .831.

ATLANTA BEATS NEW YORK

ATLANTA, Ga.—Atlanta's Southern League team defeated the New York Americans here Tuesday, 7 to 6, in the final game of the practise series. Ford, Caldwell and Quinn pitched for New York. In the field the New Yorkers were not strong and with the bat they were weak. The winning run was made off Quinn in the ninth with two out. Quinn relieved Caldwell in the seventh, struck out the side in the eighth and in the ninth was hit for a two-bagger and a single.

HERR LEHIGH WRESTLING HEAD

SOUTH BETHLEHEM, Pa.—Lehigh University wrestling team has elected G. D. Herr '13, of Strassburg, Pa., captain of next season's team.

RADICAL CHANGES IN ATHLETIC AFFAIRS AT YALE CONSIDERED

Fourteen Members Are to Make Up the New Association, Nine of Them Being Undergraduates

TO VOTE MONDAY

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The adoption of the proposed new constitution for Yale athletics which is expected to be voted for Monday evening, will completely reorganize them and abolish the present system, which includes control of major sports through separate associations for baseball, football, rowing and track athletics. All these affairs will be controlled by the proposed new athletic association, a finance committee, for instance, handling the money and other sub-committees taking charge of functions that have required an entire association until this time.

The new association will consist of 14 members, nine of whom are undergraduates, thus assuring for the university a continuance of student management and a clean majority on every vote cast. The four captains and four managers of the four major sports teams will, as heretofore, form a nucleus of the athletic association, and the president of the minor sport association, which is the consolidated organization of the minor sports, will be the ninth undergraduate member.

The five alumni who will compose the association will be four graduates, who will be chosen by the captain of the football, baseball, track and rowing associations, respectively, and one graduate, who will be selected by the other four graduates.

A separate body to handle all branches of Yale athletics will assure the cooperation and continuity in athletic policy. The presence of five alumni will give the undergraduate managers some seasoned advice on matters of athletic policy.

The abolition of the financial union will mark the turning over of the mysterious surplus fund, which Walter Camp, treasurer of the union, has guarded for 26 years. This has grown until it is supposed to amount to about \$150,000. According to the new constitution this fund will be hereafter be held by the treasurer of the university, and moneys may be paid from it only by order of two-thirds of the members of the association. It is believed that part of the fund, if not all, will be devoted to the new stadium, or new university playgrounds, which are being built.

The constitution of the association makes it certain that the managers of two of the athletic teams are hereafter to be taken from the senior class of the Sheffield scientific school.

Hereafter two assistant managers will be elected for each major sport team, one of them becoming manager of the team in his senior year, the other the manager of the freshman team in that branch of sport.

STAHL'S NEW MEN TIE VETERANS

HOT SPRINGS, Ark.—Regulars and recruits of the Boston-American League baseball team played to a 6 to 6 tie here Tuesday. Anderson pitched well striking out Stahl and Gardner in succession in the fourth. The score:

Innings 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R. H. E.
Yanigans 0 1 0 0 0 4 0 1 - 6 9 5
Regulars 0 0 2 1 0 2 1 0 - 6 9 1
Batteries: Yanigans, Anderson, Bedient and Cady; Regulars, Bushelman, Hazegman and Nunamaker, Thomas. Umpires, Burns and Flanagan.

CHICAGO 12, SAN ANTONIO 4
SAN ANTONIO, Tex.—The second team of the Chicago Americans defeated the local team of the Texas League Tuesday 12 to 4. White pitched five innings for Chicago and allowed two hits and two runs. Rogge finished the game and allowed five hits and two runs.

M'GRAW'S MEN BLANK TOPEKA

SHREVEPORT, La.—The second team of the New York Nationals won from the Topeka team of the Western League Tuesday 5 to 0.

POLICE LISTING

Police officers will call at every house to get the following information for use in the preparation of the voting lists of Boston:

Name
Age
Occupation
Residence April 1, 1912
Residence April 1, 1911
of all male residents over 20 years of age.

This information should be left with some one in the house for the officer when he calls.
The time for beginning police listing is April 1st.

STEPHEN O'MEARA } Listing
JOHN M. MINTON } Board

JAMAICA AND THE JAMAICANS

Glimpses of Present Day Scenes in British Possession Obtained by Traveler on Recent Visit to This Island in West Indies.

The Monitor presents today the first of a series of articles that are prepared for this newspaper by a traveler who is visiting places about which people in general appear to have little enough specific, up-to-date information. These sketches give the observations and some of the experiences of the writer, all within a few weeks of the time of their publication. They appear on succeeding Wednesday.

KINGSTON, Jam.—We had an interesting cruise along the coast line for a few hours in coming here, looking at mountains and foothills and reveling in the refreshing green of tropical vegetation.

Outside the harbor and near the light-house is wedged among the rocks a fine big German liner, one of two which were in sight when we were here before, and each having a sad if not tragic history. One had run aground through carelessness and the captain gave expression to his chagrin by slaying himself. The other grounded as a sequence to the seismic disturbance of a few years ago, which extinguished or shifted a light by which steering was done at night. It was ascertained that it would cost more to take them away than they were worth and so they were abandoned. One was pounded to pieces by the sea and disappeared; the other remains almost upon an even keel, having a slight list to starboard.

A long, straight spit of land at the entrance to the harbor serves the purpose of a sea wall, as well as a local habitation for a military station, with barracks and officers' dwellings, but no sign of anything like earthworks or a battery so far as we could see. Upon this land near the residence of the commandant stood a flagstaff which a citizen of Kingston informed us occupied the spot where once stood the residence of Lord Nelson, who left it on the threshold of the last century (1805) to battle at Trafalgar bay.

History Recalled

A small town named Port Royal once stood here, but disappeared in some submarine disturbance long before Lord Nelson's time; and upon bright days, it is said, boatmen can point out to keensighted travelers the steeple of the town church below the water's surface. The locality had a history of its own long before Nelson's time, because once upon a time Sir Walter Raleigh, that brilliant courtier, restless wanderer, versatile writer and many-sided genius, ruled here, and with an iron hand, we are told. For centuries Kingston was a favorite fitting-out place and habitat for privateersmen, to give them as polite a designation as circumstances would admit, and here lived that victorious and venturesome pirate called Blackbeard, mementoes of whose stay are still to be found here. The port officer came out in a great canoe fashioned from the trunk of a tree, and propelled by half a dozen lusty blacks. A line was thrown then, and after the officer clambered up the side of our vessel they settled down comfortably to be towed in, but while they were enjoying themselves to the uttermost the line broke, obliging them to make a short cut to land through shallow water.

Newcomers cannot well avoid being much impressed by multiplicity of beggars, not the ragged ones such as are seen in India and many other lands, but remarkably well nourished specimens. One of these politely tipped his hat, saying, "A tip sir," and seemed almost peevish when asked what for and admitted that he had steady employment. These men were black, as is an overwhelming proportion of the population.

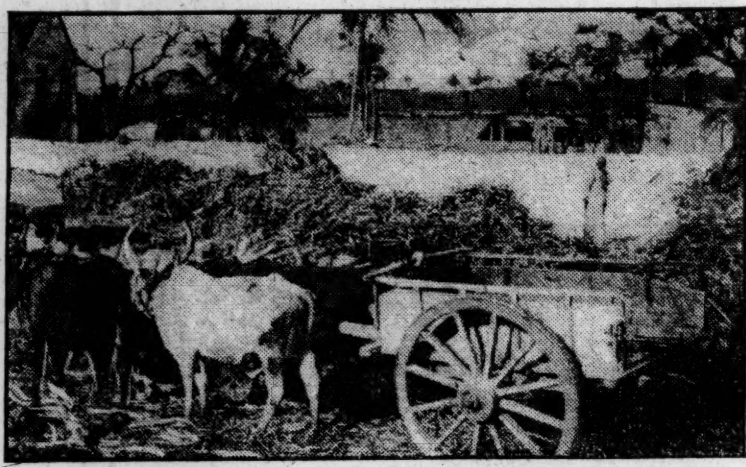
A man at your side accosts you in the English of Oxford or Cambridge and you turn your head to see that it comes from a man as black as the standard ace of spades. I was surprised yesterday morning when a young mulatto girl sold me a fountain pen to hear her use English so strongly of the Cockney variety as to make me query whether she knew anything about London town.

American Methods Missing

American methods do not obtain here in commercial transactions, and time does not appear to be of prime importance, a survival most likely of the old Spanish habit that did not encourage doing things today which could be postponed until tomorrow. This fact, however, offers no obstacle to the people being essentially English and loyal to the core. The ebullient Tommy Atkins is seen everywhere, fully as jaunty as his white comrades, usually provided with a short stick about half long enough to reach the ground and fully as punctilious as to salutes and other observances as the fair-skinned ones of Stirling, Edinburgh and London town. They have their quarters away from those of the whites and they are commanded by white commissioned officers.

The Kingstonians, although quite English in many ways—entirely regardless of color or condition—are not yet enough so to become addicted to either the cab or the omnibus, and their two-seated vehicle, about heavy enough for two horses when it is full of patrons, is drawn by a little horse.

We hired one for a country drive, and had not advanced far upon the journey before discovering that the whip, swirled with heavy and willing hand, seemed to be as important a factor in progress as the little animal itself. Enjoyment for



Sugar cart waiting to be filled — One of the characteristic sights on a Jamaican plantation

the passenger disappeared synchronously with any such exhibition, and we finally came to a place where our horse stopped alongside of a tram headed in the same direction and rested. As it absolutely refused to go any farther we proposed that it should be turned homeward, and this being done, the horse became lively again and we bowled merrily along in the direction whence we had come. We saw a few fine thoroughbreds as mounts, and were told some of them were imported from the mother country. Donkeys were proportionately as numerous as in Cairo or Jerusalem, much undersized and never in any circumstances used as saddle animals, but are bearers of huge burdens. Guinea grass is to Jamaica what alfalfa is to Egypt, and although unpromising in appearance, has such qualities that it is consumed with gusto. The leaves are large, coarse and stiff, and remind one of slender sword blades.

Jamaican Flora

The flora of Jamaica exhibit the varicolored splendor of the tropics, with such a well-defined tendency toward cropping out everywhere that one becomes impressed with the idea that without the restraining influence of civilization the island would in time become an impenetrable jungle. Just at this moment I can recall no country, unless it be Mexico, in which each of many kinds multiply upon so slight encouragement. A long them is one very like, in dimensions at least, the giant euphorbia of the interior of Africa, which, outgrowing its status of plant, becomes a veritable tree. Here the cactus is entirely irrepressible, coming up by the roadside, in ditches and along fences and proving a nuisance in the pastures. One variety makes a very good hedge, if not a picturesque one. Orchids flourish here almost beyond the limits of credulity, making themselves at home upon all forms of vegetation, with the usual final result, and this is the only country in which I have seen them growing upon bamboo and telegraph and telephone wires. I went to a small village called Papine on an electric car yesterday, and can say conscientiously that for most of the distance the wires were fringed with small parasitic plants, though why they were attracted to the iron is matter for speculation. One tree has a well-defined tendency to destroy itself by throwing out from trunk and branch small slender filaments which augment in size and strength until this is accomplished. There is the great cecilia tree, largest on the island, and from its trunk immense pirogues or canoes are made.

One beautiful tree at a short distance seems to a stranger to be well provided with pear-shaped blossoms of a reddish pink color, which, upon close inspection, reveal themselves as very palatable fruit, known as the Otawite apple, with its probable derivation from the South Pacific island of that name. The substance is white and delicately acid, like the justly famed mango of Asiatic countries and islands. All of the orange family and allied species are represented, and bananas of many kinds, among them the fig banana, small in size, but large in satisfaction, tasting like both the fruits from which it derives its name.

The New Kingston

Many of the principal thoroughfares about Kingston, both urban and suburban, are now treated with crude oil. Most of the residences and many business houses are of the bungalow type, some built upon arches and without cellars. The city has done well the work of reconstruction made necessary by its burning.

When I was here soon after that event, it was a different picture. Now only an occasional souvenir exists in the shape of a collapsed wall, and unoccupied foundation, or a roof of corrugated iron resting quietly in a cellar. The commercial impulse exists to a surprising degree among the poorer classes, as shown by innumerable wayside and curbstone establishments, many of them almost infinitesimal. The stocks are likely to be in the food and fuel line, and even Java cannot excel Jamaica in the bewildering multitude of its first stands. Truly enough, some of the stocks may show only a bundle of faggots, a small heap of charcoal, a dozen bananas, or a few oranges or potatoes, but they are stocks in trade, and the proprietor, man, woman or child, is right there ready to negotiate sales. In many countries, the Chinese are the principal, if not the exclusive vendors of fruit, but such is not the case here. Pounds and shillings, with their fractional equivalents, are the state currency, and it is often difficult to the stranger to tell the difference between a half-crown piece and the modern

penny, the latter being the color of silver and quite large.

United States currency is subject to the inconvenience of a slight discount, and coins similar to 25-cent pieces are not received at all. The state religion is Protestant. Small churches are scattered about town and country and are without belfries. The bell is hung upon a post and occasionally, in a town, has steps leading up to it. The women share with the donkeys the bearing of burdens, carrying heavy loads upon their heads and balancing them without any apparent effort. We saw one last evening carrying a large bottle containing some liquid upon her head, apparently as if it had been a stick of wood. Sea turtles are numerous, and at one time were an article of export. There are many birds of gorgeous hues, and buzzards and pelicans are flying about, the former continually. Pigeons are almost as numerous in some localities as in Venice or Constantinople. This town is full of idlers, but I have yet to see one who looks underfed or discontented at the thought of allowing today and the future to take care of themselves.

WHITE COMPANY TO BID FOR PINE

FRESNO, Cal.—Bids for the purchase of 800,000,000 feet of pine lumber in the Sierras, northeast of Fresno, will be opened by the forest service on the last day of July, and it is reported that the L. E. White Lumber Company of San Francisco, will make a big bid for the timber.

Surveyors for the San Francisco Lumber Company have already been in this country for the past five months, laying out routes for a railroad to bring the timber down, should that company purchase the lumber.

It is reported that already a route has been agreed upon and the route is in the government maps. Three high officials of the lumber company visited this timber tract last fall and spent much time going over the property to determine if it was suitable for the company.

The L. E. White Company is the largest redwood lumber company on the coast, and has been obliged to buy pine in open market. The route of the railway is from Friant to the San Joaquin Light & Power Company's powerhouse, thence to North Fork and along the east side of Crane Valley lake, over the Chiquita ridge into the timber belt.

MR. TAFT LEADS IN HARVARD POLL

At the straw ballot for President of the United States held by the students of Harvard University yesterday, President Taft received 783 votes to 488 for Mr. Roosevelt. Governor Wilson got 432 votes. A total of 1603 votes were cast.

The balloting was done according to the preferential system by which the voter was allowed to state his second choice also. On the preferential count, by which each candidate's vote on first and second choice were added, Governor Wilson ran second, receiving 918 votes to Mr. Roosevelt's 760.

NEW TOPOGRAPHIC MAP PRODUCED

WASHINGTON—A topographic map of the area known as the Tisdale Weir quadrangle, Cal., embracing a portion of the great Sacramento valley, has just been issued by the United States geological survey. The map is printed on the scale of 1 to 31,680 or about two inches to one mile.

As the contour interval is only five feet the map shows every slight inequality in this flat swampy region, making it valuable for irrigation or drainage development.

UNIVERSITY SITE SOLD WACO, Tex.—Confirmation of the sale earlier in the week of the old Texas Christian University site, of approximately eight acres, in North Waco, was announced recently, the purchaser being Colonel Stanley, an Austin capitalist, who gains possession of the site for the consideration of \$38,000.

TEN MEN ESCAPE EXPLOSION WELCH, W. Va.—On information gained from the company, John Laing, chief of the West Virginia department of mines, said 83 of the 93 men at work had perished in the explosion of the Jed mine Tuesday. Fifty-five bodies have been brought to the surface.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN

THE DIFFERENCE

The Optimist, as on his way,
He went a-singing, day by day,
Of glad joys saw a happy list,
Each one of which the Pessimist missed.

EVER since the world began to write precepts and to deliver them, the dignity of labor has been a favorite topic with the authors and the orators. The high school graduate and the college senior just stepping out into the big, busy world have frequently seen fit to give, as a parting word of admonition to their mates, some sentiment designed to make them all willing and eager to show the world that they were not afraid of honest toil and that all that they desired was a chance to achieve by the sweat of honest brows. Yet, it often happens that after they have delivered the most beautiful of panegyrics in praise of the "honesty of the soil," they go forth looking for a position offering "light, genteel employment," and, perhaps, refusing to consider any other kind of labor.

Daughters are taught to say the most beautiful things of toil and to look upon the laboring man as being the very rock upon which the whole fabric of the government must ever rest. Yet when one of these fine young ladies comes home from college or a finishing school she turns to if and show the mother how to wash the dishes, sweep a room or make a bed? Not in every instance. In some cases she seems to have no taste for such things, and in more cases her mother will not have her perform any of the common household duties. If she cannot afford to employ servants she prefers to do the work herself rather than to have her daughter who has been educated for "better things," soil her hands with workaday tasks. In her parents' home and in the home of her own which she is to establish later she is planning to have others do for her that which she will not do for herself and for others.

That there is a faulty link in this chain of reasoning, none can doubt. It is related that a southern student at Andover bought some wood, and went to Professor Stuart, at the head of the faculty, to ask whom he could get to saw the wood for his use. "I am out of a job of that kind," said the professor; "I will saw it myself." All are familiar with the "Lincoln story" in which it is related that on one occasion when the President and an English nobleman who was his guest at the White House were about to start out for a walk somewhere, the former asked the latter to wait a minute until he could black his shoes. As the President proceeded to do so, the nobleman asked, with some degree of amazement: "Mr. President, do you black your own shoes?" And the President's answer was: "Oh, yes! Whose shoes

did you think I blacked?" The size of a task depends upon the size of the one doing it. No honest labor is too small for the frank, wholesome natures that are truly large.

THE DIFFERENCE

The while they are "cooks" they get, we know,
A wage that seems always a lot too low,
But when they are "chiefs" why, then,
Oh, my!
Their salaries seem to be very high.

THERE seems to be but little excuse for complaining in a world wherein it is so nearly possible for every one to be that which he would be. No one who cares to face the sunrise need stand with his back to the light. That there are what seem to be handicaps, no one can doubt, but that the overcoming of them serves to make the victory worth while is equally as well understood. But for the gifts of toil and achievement, the whole of the wholesome, sparkling, ever-growing world of endeavor would be forever marooned in the midst of a purposeless calm. Every man is born to something to do. If he shall permit some one else to do it for him, it is he himself who is the loser. Only they who win their own freedom are truly free. "Is freedom anything else than the power of living as we choose?" asks Epictetus. "Nothing else. Tell me, then, ye men, do you wish to live in error? We do not. No one, then, lives in error is free. Do you wish to live in fear? Do you wish to live in sorrow? Do you wish to live in perturbation? By no means."

The moral is very plain. Be that which you would be and be nothing else. Henry Clay wished to be an orator and he could have been found almost daily for years in some old barn, near his Virginia home, delivering his speeches with the cattle serving as an audience. It has been well set forth by Emerson that the advantage of riches remains with him who procured them, not with the heir to whom they are bequeathed. The world well knows that all else without character does not mean success. Character is the keystone of it all and the building of his character is peculiarly and entirely the work of every man. So, whether we are farmers or blacksmiths or poets or preachers, or whatever we will, our calling must be backed and fortified by good character. Without character, no one can win; with it, no one can say he has failed.

EXCELSIOR!

There's one thing most men can do better
Than others can do, we'll agree:
That's to make out each word and each letter
When they read their own penmanship.
See?

WHAT EDITORS ARE SAYING

EDITORIAL comments presented today deal with subjects of general interest.

CINCINNATI STAR-TIMES.—The Columbus board of education is to be commended for taking a stand against extra furlongs in the matter of dress at the commencement exercises at Columbus high schools next June. There is not the least doubt that thousands of young Americans are denied the privilege of completing the high school work because of the expense of that dreaded graduation year.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL.—Judging from a bulletin issued by the government bureau of education, college professors are not overpaid. The highest salary in this country of a state university president is \$12,000 a year and a residence, the stipend of the head of California University. The presidents of Illinois and Cornell Universities receive \$10,000 each. Other state college presidents get from that down to \$2,400. The salaries paid faculty members range from \$50 a year for the least paid tutor to \$6,000 for the best paid professor. Cornell exhibiting both extremes.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES.—Dr. Martin G. Brumbaugh, superintendent of schools, estimates that at least \$15,000,000 will have to be expended within the next five

years to maintain the public schools in a satisfactory state of efficiency. This vast sum must be raised, under the provisions of the school code, by the board of education, which for the purpose has been given the legal right to borrow and to levy taxes. The school board will be under the necessity of floating a heavy loan, and perhaps of raising the tax rate. In return, however, Dr. Brumbaugh promises to supply what the city badly needs, sufficient schools to put all pupils on full time. The details of Dr. Brumbaugh's plan recommend its adoption. He wants at least five new district high schools, a new normal school and many new elementary schools.

WASHINGTON HERALD.—It has long been known that the mass of printed matter called government publications is largely in excess of absolute necessity. This current belief is shown by Senator Smoot to have ample foundation. Thus, in 1909, over 1,300,000 publications, aggregating 950 tons, were sold as waste paper at eight tenths of a cent a pound, when the white paper alone costs the government from 3 to 7 cents a pound. Last year there were nearly 1,000,000 of these publications thus sold. In addition to this there are several hundred thousand documents in storage which cannot be distributed because nobody would obtain for a single moment in a well-regulated business concern.

RAILROADS PLAN UNION STATION

DALLAS, Tex.—Following the granting of a charter at Austin recently to the Union Terminal Company of Dallas, with all of the railroads entering Dallas, represented by the incorporators, it was announced recently by F. G. Pettibone, general manager of the Santa Fe, that it is hoped to let the contract for a union station in Dallas within the next two or three months.

While the charter gives the company the right to perform all the functions of a terminal business, Mr. Pettibone declares it is the intention of the corporation to operate a passenger terminal business only, indicating that the step is taken for the express purpose of erecting and operating a union station in Dallas.

NEW LINE FOR ALVA, OKLA. OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—With the organization of the St. Louis, Oklahoma & Pacific Railroad Construction Company, capitalized at \$300,000, the line to be built west from Alva to the Colorado line and on to Des Moines, N. M., seems assured. The organization of the construction company is the final step in the preparations for the actual building of the road.

EXCAVATION GAINS IN CULEBRA CUT

ANCON, C. Z.—Excavation in Culebra cut during the month of February amounted to 1,349,569, leaving to be excavated 13,175,577 cubic yards. Excavation in the Empire district amounted to 459,685 cubic yards; Culebra, to 827,500, and Pedro Miguel, 62,344. Excavation in February, 1911, in Culebra cut amounted to 1,403,602 cubic yards.

During the same month of this year 15 of the 42 steamshovels at work in the cut were excavating part of the time below elevation 40, and excavation below this level is not counted because this is the bottom of the canal.

The highest daily record ever made in the cut was that of Feb. 28, when 42 steamshovels excavated 65,797 cubic yards.

Be a Wise Woman

Nemo
TRIPLE-STRIP
AUTO-MASSAGE
SELF-REDUCING
CORSETS



This would rank as a splendid figure-reducing corset, even if it didn't drive away the fat permanently — which it DOES. An instant success!

No. 353
low bust
No. 354
medium

OTHER NEMOS

A Fit for Every Figure
\$3, \$3.50, \$4 and \$5

DEAR MADAM: No doubt you've noticed how very little the usual corset ad. tells you — mostly general talk that would apply to any ordinary corset; or a weak effort to imitate the Nemo in style, claims and cuts.

But don't blame the ad-man, for there is really little that can be said about ordinary corsets; but when you're asked to believe what any other corset is "like" or "as good as" the Nemo—

Be a Wise Woman!

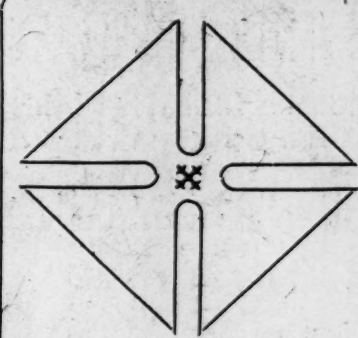
Most women actually need the SPECIAL SERVICE — style, comfort and wear — which Nemo Corsets alone can give.

Take time to talk it over with your dealer.

KOPS BROS., Mfrs., New York

Be a Wise Woman

WABASH COLLEGE MEN ORGANIZE LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Wabash College men of southern California met recently at the home of Principal Moore of Occidental Academy. An organization was formed with the Rev. Samuel E. Wishard, D. D., of the class of 1853 as president and Charles B. Moore of the class of 1900, secretary.



School Teachers

— IN —

Boston and Vicinity

have a fine opportunity to learn what is being done by the Teachers Associations in this section.

On

March 30

A Series of Articles

on what these Teachers' Associations stand for, what they are doing and what they have accomplished, will run in the local editions of THE MONITOR.

The work and discussions of these associations have had much to do in making the public schools of Boston noted for their superiority.

Every teacher will be glad to read this comprehensive outline of the teachers' organizations outside of his or her own particular field.

These articles will be illustrated, well written and of deep interest to teachers in particular, and to those who are interested in school work and progress, as well.

Another regular feature of the Saturday edition of THE MONITOR is

"What's Doing in the Schools," printed in the City and Last Editions.

Very interesting to teachers.

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Please remember the date MARCH 30.

SEVENTH LOWELL MILL SOON TO CLOSE IN TEXTILE CONTEST

LOWELL, Mass.—The lockout of the textile mills was complete today, not a wheel turning in any of the plants, which shut down Tuesday. Efforts of the leaders of the Industrial Workers of the World to extend the strike beyond the six mills closed Tuesday were further successful today when the management of the print works of the Merrimac Manufacturing Company decided to close most of that plant indefinitely.

The order affects 800 of the 1100 employees. The entire plant will be closed within a few days. Agent J. C. Wadleigh decided upon this action when several hundred unskilled help failed to appear up to 9 a. m., apparently having joined the strike.

All strikers have accepted as their own the grievances of the Industrial Workers, an increase of 15 per cent instead of the 8 per cent granted, and double pay for overtime. These demands will be formally presented to the mill owners some time today or tomorrow.

Agent Stephen F. Whittier of Hamilton Manufacturing Company and secretary of Mill Manufacturers Association today gave out first definite statement regarding action of mill agents yesterday in shutting down mills. He says:

"The wage question did not enter into this strike at all. It was due entirely to the attempt of the I. W. W. to get a foothold here and strengthen their work."

"The I. W. W. leaders came here for the purpose of making trouble. If they had stayed away there would have been no strike."

"Ninety per cent of our former operatives, and the same holds true in other cotton mills here, want to go back to work, but many of them were intimidated by the lawless foreign element at their homes and to from their work. Rather than invite lawlessness and destructive measures such as adopted in other mill centers, the manufacturers here thought it best to shut down. When the striking operatives want to come back to work in a peaceful manner the mills will reopen."

"The mill agents here properly looked into the wage question in Lawrence and other cities, and increases in the mills here averaged closely the advance granted in Lawrence."

"The adjustment was made as fairly to every one as possible, the lower paid help being especially provided for. The average increase announced here was between 7 per cent and 8 per cent, comparing with an average of about 7.7 per cent in Lawrence; and the increase here is all that could be granted, and is even more than warranted by conditions. There will be no change in the schedule of wage increases here. The annual average wage in Lowell of a purely cotton mill operative was about \$9 per week before the recently announced increase. Wages here have advanced higher than even in Fall River, and notwithstanding the 16 per cent advance there, that increase will not bring the average to the level with the new increase averaged by the mills here. Between the different cotton mills here there was not more than 50 cents difference in the average weekly wages before the increase."

Regarding conference with sub-committee of the strikers, Mr. Whittier said he could see nothing whatever to confer about.

It has been expected from the start that the strikers would make efforts to tie up the print works of the Merrimac Manufacturing Company, as well as the Lawrence Manufacturing Company's plant. The latter mill is said to be the largest single hosiery plant in the world and has most of its 3800 operatives still employed. But the workers entered the mills in both places without even a show of strength by the strikers.

The small plant of the Waterhead Cordage Company was practically shut down today as a result of the strike of 2000 workers there.

A few workers struck at the mills of the United States Bruck Company, in which Congressman Butler Ames is largely interested. The strike leaders claim that in this latter plant and in other smaller textile concerns in this city and in nearby towns, as well as in machine shops allied with the textile industry, they will have good-sized strikes in operation in a day or two.

Soup kitchens will be established here by the end of the week and a nation-wide appeal immediately made by Industrial Workers of the World leaders in charge here, for funds to aid the thousands of textile workers who are out of work, as the result of the strike of about 3000 operatives and the subsequent closing of the cotton mills.

William E. Trautmann, who was chairman of the Lawrence strike committee, announced today that his associate, William D. Haywood, is expected here this afternoon in time to address the mass meeting planned to be held on the South Common. At the meeting Mr. Haywood

will tell the workers that soup kitchens will be established and aid from the nation, and especially from the western and middle western states will be forthcoming.

WIDE SPREAD STRIKE PLANNED

PASSAIC, N. J.—Scores of special deputy sheriffs are on hand to aid the regular police today as the result of the strike of the silk and wool mill employees. The Industrial Workers of the World, in charge of the strike, insist that before the end of the week all of the North Jersey mills will be tied up. They asserted today that only 100 of the weavers of the Botany Worsted Mills remain at work.

The mill owners have formed an association and agreed to stand together in opposition to the demands of their employees. They say that to give in now would bankrupt them, as they have contracted for most of their output at rates which promise only the smallest margin of profit.

LAWRENCE STRIKE FUND CASE UP

Counsel for the Rev. Herbert S. Johnson of Lawrence and others who instituted proceedings through Attorney General Swift against Joseph Board and other Lawrence leaders of the I. W. W., seeking an accounting of the Lawrence strike relief fund, waived application for a temporary injunction today before Judge Hammond of the supreme court, and intimated that the appointment of a master would be asked. Mr. Dunbar, counsel for the petitioners said that all that remains of the Lawrence fund is less than 50 cents in the Lawrence Trust Company bank. He said that up to the time of the investigation there were no books to show how the money was disposed of or where it came from. That was the reason he said for waiving the petition for an injunction.

LAWRENCE COUNCIL ORGANIZED
LAWRENCE, Mass.—The Lawrence Textile Council, affiliated with the A. F. of L., was organized Tuesday night and at the same time the general strike committee of the Central Labor Union was disbanded. Six unions are members of the council.

HIGHER WAGES PROMISED
CLINTON, Mass.—Arthur H. Lowe, president of the Lancaster mills, where 1000 loomfixers and weavers are on strike, returned from a visit South Tuesday and after a conference with the mill officials announced that it is the intent of the management to investigate the wages paid by competing companies and pay as high a rate as is paid elsewhere.

DEMANDS ARE INCREASED
WARREN, Mass.—At the request of agent Walter B. Hall the strikers of the Thorndike Company cotton mill at West Warren Tuesday elaborated upon their demands as presented Monday. They asked for increases varying from 10 to 20 per cent for day work and the prices that were in vogue four years ago for piece workers.

WILTON OFFER ACCEPTED
WILTON, N. H.—Striking of the drawing and carding rooms of the Hillsboro mills here Monday afternoon resulted in a general shutdown of the mill Tuesday and the throwing out of employment of more than 300 other non-striking operatives. At a meeting Tuesday evening the strikers voted to accept the increase of 5 per cent offered by Treasurer Abbott.

HOUSE NOT TO INVESTIGATE
WASHINGTON—No investigation of the Lawrence strike will be undertaken by the House. The rules committee, which heard the troubles of the strikers several weeks ago and was asked to favor an investigation by the committee on labor has decided that the publication of the hearings has had the same effect on the workers as would be had if the House investigated the strike.

NEW HAVEN ATTORNEY MAKES PLEA AGAINST GRAND TRUNK SYSTEM

(Continued from page one)

than to aid New England, then the Legislature in fairness ought not to permit this injury to its own citizens upon the petition of gentlemen who are not even residents of this country.

"The promoters come here absolutely regardless of our laws. We do not claim that the Legislature has not the power to pass this special legislation, notwithstanding such disregard on the part of the petitioners, nor do we suggest that the Legislature is bound by any existing statutes, but we do say that existing statutes ought not to be disobeyed if the Legislature expects the ordinary public to obey the law."

"Apparently, it is the chief argument of the friends of the promoters, who are by the way, the chief opponents of the New Haven railroad, that the New Haven has not kept its promises. But until 1911 it was prevented by these very men. Our attempt to build a tunnel under the harbor and to begin electrification was blocked by Norman H. White, who argued for two hours to this committee in favor of the Grand Trunk and admitted he had been working for five years to this end. And yet with all these handicaps we have expended on the Boston & Maine railroad within four years the sum of over \$24,000,000 in improving its roadbed and equipment; we have decreased our divi-

dends in order that the wages of our men might be increased, when the Grand Trunk has reduced the wages of its men. Surely there is nothing in this record to cause our opponents to give the Grand Trunk, or its subsidiary, the Southern New England, any privileges at the expense of Massachusetts citizens.

"By all the ties of honor and loyalty the Grand Trunk is bound to favor Canada and the Canadian ports. We have no right to expect or to hope they will favor American ports or the American people to the detriment of Canadians. It would be outrageous conduct if they did. If they are honest in their proposals to aid us, they are disloyal and dishonest to Canada. If they are willing to be disloyal and dishonest to Canada, we cannot afford to have them in our midst. If the Legislature, in response to the apparent public opinion which has been worked up in behalf of the Grand Trunk railway, proposes to grant the Southern New England railroad a charter, it ought to see to it, in view of their apparent disloyalty to Canada, that the bill is so framed that they cannot be disloyal to Massachusetts.

"Suppose the New Haven railroad had applied for a charter with the powers and privileges asked for in this bill. You would have received the petition, but we would have been given leave to withdraw without delay. The very people who have always opposed us, and who favor this petition, would have been the most prominent in opposing a similar petition by ourselves. We can only wish that the officials of the Chamber of Commerce and the other trade organizations, our public officials and those who have the ear of the public, would aid us in making New England's own railroad the aid to New England that its management desires, and would help our road build up New England, whose success is our success, and whose failure must necessarily be our failure."

TROOPS ORDERED TO ROCK ISLAND

ROCK ISLAND, Ill.—The entire sixth regiment of about 1000 men of the Illinois National Guard has been ordered to immediate duty here by Governor Deneen as the result of last night's rioting. The regiment, comprising between 900 and 1000 men, will be assembled here by tonight. Mayor Schriver and Commissioner of Public Safety Hart say it will be necessary to keep the troops here until after the primary election April 9, to prevent further rioting.

An attempt to slay the mayor was made today. The business portion of the town may be in darkness tonight for the electric light wires that feed all the street lights were cut at dawn. Threats have been made that the city hall would be dynamited if the troops were brought.

BROOKLINE HIGH SCHOOL TO GIVE CLASS PAGEANT

Plans are under way at Brookline high school for the presentation of an original pageant, "The Seasons," by Evelyn Asbrand of the junior class, representing the accomplishment in dramatic composition as it is being taught for the first time in the high school under the direction of Miss Alice H. Spaulding. Miss Asbrand is a pupil in Miss Spaulding's course.

TUG GETS VESSEL WHICH SHE LOST

While in tow of the tug Fred E. Richards, from Boston to New York, the schooner Rebecca J. Moulton parted her hawser and drifted into Massachusetts bay. The tug was towing the schooner's Fortuna, Henry R. Tilton and Moulton at the time. The Moulton anchored off Wood End.

About 9:30 a. m. today the tug which had anchored the other two and returned, found the Moulton, and after taking her in tow picked up the other vessels and proceeded south.

HEAR POSTMASTER TALK
Briefly outlining the work which the Boston postoffice is doing, Edward C. Mansfield, postmaster, told the members of the Chamber of Commerce at their assembly luncheon at the American house today that it was only by the cooperation of the business men of the city and the postal officials that the best results could be obtained. F. W. Gamse, vice-president of the assembly, presided in the absence of Edward K. Hall, the president.

JOHN ARBUCKLE PASSES AWAY
NEW YORK—John Arbuckle, head of the firm of Arbuckle Brothers, passed away today. He was a director in many of the banks and trust companies of this city and Brooklyn, his residence being in the latter borough. Mr. Arbuckle was also a "practical" philanthropist, having established various homes for working men and women, one in particular, an old-time sailing vessel known as the "floating hotel." He was a native of Pittsburgh.

FOR PHILLIPS MEMORIAL
After a hearing in the old aldermanic chamber at the city hall today relative to securing a \$20,000 appropriation for a statue of Wendell Phillips, those present appointed a committee to reorganize the original Wendell Phillips Memorial Association, of which Mrs. A. A. Abbott is the only surviving member.

BUFFALO HIGH SCHOOL BURNS
BUFFALO, N. Y.—Fire this afternoon destroyed the Masten Park high school building, a \$750,000 structure. All of the 1000 pupils escaped.

TAFT LEAGUE LEADER REFUSES TO ANSWER MR. HALE'S QUESTIONS

George-Fred Williams said today he would run on independent nomination papers for delegate-at-large to the Democratic presidential convention in Baltimore as a protest against the Democratic state committee and the slate it has selected.

Thomas P. Riley, chairman of the state committee, said today the committee will not change its slate, and that no meeting will be called as requested by Mr. Williams.

Gen. Edgar R. Champin, manager of the Taft League headquarters, will not make any answer to the four questions propounded to him by Matthew Hale, manager of the Roosevelt campaign in this state.

The questions had to do with the presidential primaries preference act just passed and asked as to activity of the Republican organization in this state with members of the Legislature in an attempt to defeat the act.

General Champin this morning declared: "I have made one statement which I said was final and I have no time to bother answering questions put by Matthew Hale. I do not intend to be switched from the main campaign."

In a statement issued Tuesday night Mr. Williams reiterated his request previously made to Chairman Riley of the Democratic state committee that the committee be called together for the purpose of rescinding its action in naming a slate for delegates-at-large.

Unless the action of the committee is rescinded Mr. Williams threatens to withdraw his name from the committee's slate and to run independently.

Mr. Williams' slate of candidates for delegates-at-large to the Democratic national convention pledged to Champ Clark made public Tuesday, was withdrawn late in the day on receipt of a message from Mr. Clark. Mr. Clark had been shown Governor Foss' statement that the latter's name would go on the Massachusetts primary ballot, and he immediately notified Mr. Williams not to continue the campaign for Clark delegates.

At a meeting of friends of Governor Woodrow Wilson held at the Boston City Club Tuesday it was voted to circulate papers for the placing of his name on the primary ballot.

For the purpose of getting the matter under way, temporary officers were chosen and the preliminary committee made up. It is as follows: Robert Treat Paine, Boston, chairman; James R. Carey, Cambridge, treasurer; Daniel E. Board, Melrose, secretary. Other members of the preliminary committee are: William Balie of Boston, Richard Cunningham of Wellesley, R. J. Cram of Boston, William M. Hart of Boston, F. W. Tully of Boston, J. W. Beaton of Quincy, J. Loring Briggs of Brookline, Ralph Albertson of West Newbury, J. H. Fahy of Brookline, Malcolm M. McDermott of Cambridge, president of the Woodrow Wilson Club of Harvard; Joseph F. Warren of Boston, F. L. Cooper of Cambridge, H. J. Bailey of Cambridge, Thomas B. Knight of Lynn, Francis L. Coolidge of Boston.

Judge Thomas P. Riley of Malden, chairman of the Democratic state committee, said today that he will obtain from the Malden registrars a certificate of erroneous enrolment, as the result of his discovery that his name appears among the Republicans who voted at the last joint caucus.

PRESIDENT TAFT WINS IN NEW YORK; MAY TRY AGAIN

NEW YORK—In the primaries in this state Tuesday, in which President Taft got the majority of delegates, there were no ballots in some districts, and in others sample ballots were used.

There was a general sentiment today in favor of trying again, and the Governor was understood to be considering urging the Legislature, now in session, to enact the needed remedial legislation. If yesterday's results stand Colonel Roosevelt will have only seven of the 90 delegates of his home state in the Chicago convention and if the unit rule is put through they will all vote for the renomination of the President. These seven were practically unopposed as everywhere the organization made a fight it won.

At Newburgh former Gov. Benjamin Odell, Jr., signaled his return to politics by defeating one of Roosevelt's closest friends, Hamilton Fish, Jr. The colonel's nephew, Douglas Robinson, was defeated in the Oneida district.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The struggle for Republican national delegates between the supporters of President Taft and Colonel Roosevelt will be continued tomorrow. Five congressional districts will select two delegates. Sixteen delegates have been named thus far with Taft in control of 14 and Roosevelt two. Colonel Roosevelt's forces will file contests against 10 of the delegates.

ADVANCE OFFERED FIREMEN
FALL RIVER, Mass.—Fall River local of stationary firemen, who want 22 cents an hour, Tuesday afternoon received a reply to the effect that the Cotton Manufacturers Association had favored the firemen with an advance of 10 per cent. This is not what the firemen want and a mass meeting of mill firemen will be held Thursday evening, when action will be taken.

Remarkable Under Prices in Women's Spring Gloves

These prices are in marked contrast to those of other stores in the new Spring styles in Gloves. A specially fortunate purchase, making it possible for us to offer values not duplicated anywhere in the city, came our way and we profited by the chance—knowing what interest our patrons would have in such an unusual sale as this.

3.00 Value	Women's 16-Button White Kid Gloves—3 buttons at wrist, full cut arms. Sale price	2.10
Women's Regular 4.00 20-Button White Real Kid Gloves—3 pearl buttons at wrist, full cut arms. Sale Price		3.10
Women's Regular 3.00 12-Button White Real Kid Gloves—3 pearl buttons at wrist, full cut arms. Sale Price		2.10
Women's Chamo Gloves—Our own importation, in shades of fawn and gray, also natural and white. Sale Price75c
3.50 Value	Women's 16-Button White Real Kid Gloves—3 pearl buttons at wrist—full cut arms. Sale Price	2.65
Women's Regular 1.25 16-Button Milanese Silk Gloves—Paris point embroidery, in shades of cream, pongee, navy, lavender, black, white, pink and blue. Sale Price98c
Women's 2-Clasp Neilson Pique Kid Gloves—Paris point embroidery; leading spring shades; also black, white, and black with white stitching. Price		1.85
Women's Regular 1.15 Tan Cape Gloves—Prix sewn, spear point embroidery. Sale Price85c

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ALL ISSUES IN THE WILL CASE UP IN THE SUPREME COURT

(Continued from page one)

be raised only by the sovereign in a proceeding instituted directly by it.

Counsel for the intervening petitioners claim that the provisions of section 9 referred to render the gift void, and it therefore reverts to the petitioners as heirs.

In regard to the right of the intervening petitioners to join the suit, the plaintiffs' counsel claim that under family settlements made by Mrs. Eddy the petitioners agreed not only not to contest her will, but they also contracted never to claim part of, or to question any disposition of, her property.

A special brief is filed on this point by counsel for Henry M. Baker, executor of the will. It is drawn by Streeter, Demond & Woodworth of Concord, N. H. They claim the agreements and covenants executed by the con and adopted son absolutely estop them from questioning any disposition of the property of Mrs. Eddy and no distinction is made between testate and intestate property.

The plaintiffs' counsel in the brief defend Christian Science on the question of public policy. They assert that the religion of Christian Science is distinctly recognized by the law of Massachusetts; the practise of healing by Christian Science is expressly recognized by the statutes of this state and is a part of its public policy. The purpose of the Legislature was to permit the practise of Christian Science "including everything that belongs to it." Had the Legislature been hostile to Christian Science, it is declared, it might have excluded it by name and declared the practise of it against the law. Mrs. Eddy and her teachings were certainly not unknown here at the time the statutes were enacted.

It is further contended that no statute nor judicial decision in this state in any way forbids the practise of any tenet of Christian Science. Counsel assert that the intervening petitioners cannot point to a single state or country where legislation prohibiting the practise of Christian Science has been enacted.

Counsel for the trustees interpose their protest against the intervention of G. W. Glover and Foster Eddy. They contend the intervention petitioners are not entitled to be heard upon the issue presented by the bill and answer of the attorney-general thereto, the statute relied on by the attorney-general being a statute solely directed to a limitation of corporate capacity and not restricting testamentary capacity and furthermore they claim that the petitioners are barred by their releases and covenants given at the time of the family settlements.

Counsel for the board of directors of the Christian Science church, and for

Henry M. Baker, executor of the will of Mrs. Eddy, are: Messrs. Elder, Whitman & Barham; Streeter, Demond & Woodworth; William A. Morse and Leon M. Abbott.

The attorneys for the intervening petitioners: William E. Chandler of New Hampshire, John D. Long, Herbert Parker, Henry H. Fuller, Hannia Taylor, DeWitt C. Howe and John W. Kelley.

Messrs. Choate, Hall & Stewart appear for the trustees named as respondents in the suit. Attorney-General Swift and Fred T. Field appear for the commonwealth.

J. P. MORGAN'S AGENT SAYS FINANCIER GOT TUBE PLANT CONTROL

WASHINGTON—Organization of the National Tube Company was recounted today to the Stanley steel committee by Julian Kennedy, Pittsburgh structural engineer, who said he was J. Pierpont Morgan's agent in appraising steel tube plants of the country. He said Mr. Morgan's reorganization obtained control of practically all such plants and that prices were quickly raised.

While the witness was testifying word came from New York that the United States Steel Corporation had borrowed \$30,500,000 from Mr. Morgan to extend its plants.

"Too high tariff resulted in demoralizing of the steel tube industry," Mr. Kennedy said. "The tube tariff was a Chinese wall in protection of the industry, but the competition resulted in nobody making money."

He said he would rather not give the figures at what he appraised the tube plants for Mr. Morgan.

"He could give you the figures," Mr. Kennedy said.

"But Mr. Morgan stays in Egypt or some other inaccessible place," Mr. Stanley complained.

"Mr. Morgan had nearly all the tube business in the reorganized company," said Mr. Kennedy. "I should say he controlled about 90 per cent of the total business."

Twelve large plants, the witness said, were the nucleus of the National Tube Company. Asked if he considered the tube trust economical in dismantling some of the plants after the combination, Mr. Kennedy said the combine "saved money." He said, however, that over-production and financial losses were felt by independent tube manufacturers as a result of the amalgamation.

Chairman Stanley plans to call other witnesses, probably next week, when it is hoped to close the public hearings. A report will not be completed before May.

CHELSEA HAS NO COMMISSIONERS
Chelsea has been, since Monday afternoon, a license city with no license commissioners. The vacancies caused by the resignation of Commissioners Raymond Alley and Alexander Leslie have not been filled by Mayor Malone.

WILSON MEN SEE POLITICAL PLOTS

NEW YORK—The headquarters of Gov. Woodrow Wilson issued a statement today saying that a "combination to defeat his candidacy" has divided the United States so that in each locality the strongest of the aspirants will be pitted against the New Jersey Governor. The following is the alleged lineup given by the Wilson boomers:

Clark vs. Wilson in Iowa, Wisconsin, Arkansas, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Kansas, California, etc.

Underwood vs. Wilson in Georgia, Florida, North and South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana.

Harmon vs. Wilson in New York, Delaware, Maine and other New England states and in some central states contiguous to Ohio.

MEN AT NEWTON RETURN TO MILLS

NEWTON, Mass.—Five hundred striking operatives of the Saxony worsted mills here asked to be taken back to work at the old rate of wage today and the officials of the company agreed. The night shift will go back to work tonight and the day shift tomorrow.

The surrender followed the statement made by the company officials that the mills would be closed as only 100 operatives were at work.

SPREE RIVER TUNNEL CAVES IN

(By the United Press)
BERLIN—The great subway tunnel under the Spree river caved in today. The entire underground system was damaged and part of the new tunnel caved in. The actual damage will exceed \$1,000,000 and the contractors will have a delicate engineering problem to solve in planning how to replace the tunnel roof under the river.

KAISER SEES AUSTRIAN FLEET

NEW YORK—The Kaiser, aboard the imperial yacht Hohenzollern, reviewed the assembled Austrian fleet of 30 ships at Pola. Archduke Franz met the imperial party, says a Vienna message to the New York Herald.

COLOMBIAN MINISTER NAMED
BOGOTA, Colombia—Julio Betancourt, an experienced diplomat, has been appointed Colombian minister at Washington.

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"What is this? A portrait of Dauber by himself, eh? Seems a queer idea for a man to paint his own portrait." "A good idea, however. It is the surest way to have the artist and the sitter both satisfied."—San Francisco Bulletin.

WILLING TO GIVE VALUE

The boy was swinging his hammer rather languidly, when the "boss" came up. "Now, then, my lad," said the boss, snatching the hammer, "when I see a man take his hammer by the end of the handle, like this, and strike fine, hard blows—bang! bang!—like that, why, I pay that man anywhere from \$17 a week up. But, when a man takes his hammer by the middle, this way, and strikes gentle—tap, tap—like this, he gets only \$9 a week, and he's the first to be laid off when we get slack." The boss then extended the hammer to the boy, believing he had driven home his lesson rather neatly. But the boy stepped back. "Would you mind showing me now, sir," he said, "where I ought to hold the handle for my \$3 a week?"—Kansas City Star.

RECOGNIZED PORTRAIT

The closing exercises began with the displaying of a portrait of George Washington. "Who is this?" the teacher asked. The children sat mute and unresponsive, till finally one little fellow piped up: "I know who it is," he shouted. "We got that picture at home. Mamma told me who it is." He swelled with pride. "It's our father from the country," he said.—The Beacon.

KEEPING HIM BUSY

"He thinks he's a world-beater." "I know, but his wife has finally convinced him that he's nothing but a carpet beater."—Detroit Free Press.

PROBABLY NEEDED DUSTING "Sandy, mon; what's the matter wi' your bagpipe? The drone is stoppit." "Tis the weemin, the weemin—they used it to clean the carpet wi'."—Youngstown Telegram.

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PLAN GOOD ROADS TRAINS IN KANSAS

TOPEKA, Kan.—W. S. Gearhart, state highway engineer, has announced a two-weeks' good roads and drainage campaign in eastern Kansas.

The Missouri, Kansas & Texas and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway companies will run special trains. The Katy good roads train will start at Junction City, March 4, and will go over all the lines in Kansas. Both good roads and drainage of low lands will be discussed.

The Santa Fe train will start at Atchison, March 18, and only good roads will be discussed. The Katy train will cover the entire line in Kansas while the Santa Fe will keep to eastern part of the state. "The eastern part of the state needs

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Army Orders

WASHINGTON—First Lieut. J. K. Crain, C. A. C., remain on duty at United States Military Academy until time to report at Fort Monroe, Va., April 16, for examination.

First Lieut. E. F. Slater, medical reserve, return to proper station.

*Maj. C. H. McNeil, C. A. C., detailed as member of examining board, Fort Monroe, Va., vice Maj. A. Hero, Jr., C. A. C., relieved.

Navy Orders

Commander E. H. Tillman, retired, detached inspector of the sixteenth light-house district, Ketchikan, Alaska, to home.

Lieut. (junior grade) W. E. Maddel, retired, placed upon the retired list of officers of the navy from March 20, 1912.

*Midshipman E. L. Barr, detached the Connecticut, to the New Jersey.

News of the World Gathered by Monitor Correspondents

GERMAN EMPEROR'S CUXHAVEN TRIP PUTS FORTS IN GOOD LIGHT

Lokalanzeiger Points Out That Those Who Considered Coast Defenses Insufficient Should Be Satisfied

HITS AVERAGE HIGH

(Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—It would be difficult to find a reigning monarch more versatile or one who takes greater interest in so varied a number of subjects as his majesty the Emperor William. The great war lord of Germany has always, however, manifested a paramount interest in matters naval and military. Quite recently his majesty paid a visit of nearly a week to the German naval ports on the North sea, visiting Wilhelmshaven, Cuxhaven and Bremen.

The object of his majesty's visit to Cuxhaven was to witness the artillery practice, which it was arranged should be carried out by the coast fortresses. The utmost interest has been aroused by the experiment which has proved so successful and an interesting description of the firing was published in the Lokalanzeiger, in which it is pointed out that those who have from time to time expressed the opinion that the coast defenses of Germany were insufficient, should now be satisfied.

The description eulogizes the magnificent way in which the artillery firing from the forts was directed, pointing out that the operations which were similar to those that would be required in actual warfare, were carried out in a brilliant fashion. The hostile vessels were represented by a number of floating targets towed at full speed, and the description states that the accuracy with which the guns were laid resulted in the majority of the targets being riddled with shells and reduced to a few debris.

It is further pointed out that the percentage of hits doubtless amounted to about 75 per cent of the shells fired. It is reported that his majesty also expressed his satisfaction with the results of the practice.

The strategic importance of the little Hanoverian sea town is unquestionable. Possessed already of a good harbor of an area of 71,800 square yards and a depth of 20½ feet, with a fore-port 1000 feet long by 800 feet wide, Cuxhaven is capable of forming another and an invaluable base of operations to the North sea fleet.

CHAIRMAN OF ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE OUTLINES ITS PLANS

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—At the recent annual meeting of the Royal Colonial Institute, the chairman, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Bevan Edwards, said that a work of great importance had been carried out during the past year in the affiliation with the institute of the Empire Club of Canada.

Another important departure in the work of the year was the formation of an Australian section. Among the royal societies which existed in this country, the Royal Colonial Institute was the only one which had a great political mission to accomplish. No one, he thought, would deny that their object, namely the promotion of the closer union of the empire, was the greatest political question of the day.

Attention had already been called to the unsuitability of their present title, for which it was recommended that the name "United Empire Institute" should be substituted as expressing more clearly their aims and objects. The institute, he continued, would appear to have reached a critical period in its history, and it was for them to decide what its future policy should be. They must push their propaganda into every part of the United Kingdom until they obtained an influence so great that the question of the preservation of the unity of the empire would become a leading problem of the day.

PERSIANS OBJECT TO LOSS OF GUNS

(Special to the Monitor)

BUSHIRE, Persia.—British warships have for some time been actively engaged in suppressing gun running which was formerly so prevalent on the Persian coast. As a result of the capture of consignments of arms by British warships recently, tribesmen from the hinterland are reported to be marching at Lingah with the object of attacking the British consulate at that place. Arrangements have accordingly been made for 100 men of the seventh Rajputs to proceed to Lingah from Jask and Chahbar. These troops will be landed should the necessity arise in order to afford the necessary protection to the consulate and any Europeans that might be residing in the place.

IMPORTANCE OF THE PANAMA CANAL TO WEST INDIES TOLD BY AUTHORITY

Secretary Points Out Benefits That Will Accrue to Jamaica, Trinidad and Other British Colonies

DEPENDS ON TOLLS

No part of the world is more closely related to the opening of the Panama canal than the West Indies, situated as they are on the route of west-bound traffic destined to pass through the great waterway. In the following special article Algernon E. Aspinall, secretary of the West India committee, who was interviewed by the European bureau of the Monitor, discusses the value of the canal to the islands.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The question of the opening of the Panama canal and its effects on the numerous trade routes, especially with regard to the West Indies, is attracting an ever increasing attention as the date for the ceremony approaches. Algernon E. Aspinall, secretary of the West India committee, is keenly alive to the great importance of the opening of the canal to the numerous ports situated in that part of the world.

Speaking on the subject Mr. Aspinall stated to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor that "the opening of the Panama canal, which it is believed will take place in 1915, should prove to be an event of the utmost importance to the West India colonies."

Referring to the extent to which the canal will be used, he pointed out that this must depend upon the scale of canal dues which is already becoming a subject of considerable controversy in political circles in the United States, for if the dues are fixed at a high rate it may still be more profitable in many cases to make the long voyage round Cape Horn than to incur them by taking the short cut through the canal. Comparing the Panama to the Suez canal, Mr. Aspinall said:

"It may be taken for granted that the Panama canal will mainly serve American interests just as the Suez canal does those of Great Britain, and although the distance by sea between New York and Australia, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yokohama and Manila would be reduced by many hundreds of miles by the opening of this route, the shortest voyage to all those places from Great Britain and Europe will still be by way of the Suez canal.

"The Panama canal will also," he added, "be used by Americans as a means of communication between their eastern and western seaboard. This," he maintained, "is proved since the necessity of the long voyage of the Oregon from the Pacific to the Atlantic to join the main fleet during the Spanish-American war was the chief reason which prompted the American government to construct a canal under the control, management and ownership of the United States."

Jamaica to Benefit Most

Having referred to the wisdom and foresight of the Danish government in taking the necessary steps to develop the port of St. Thomas in such a manner as to be able to cope with the vastly increased traffic which will undoubtedly result at the opening of the canal, Mr. Aspinall said that "Jamaica would eventually derive the greatest benefit from the opening of the new waterway, assuming always that the United States will be the chief users of the canal."

"The island," he explained, "is most favorably situated, lying as it does across the Windward passage between Cuba and Haiti through which all ship-

PROMINENT SOCIALISTS JOIN IN DINNER TO H. M. HYNDMAN

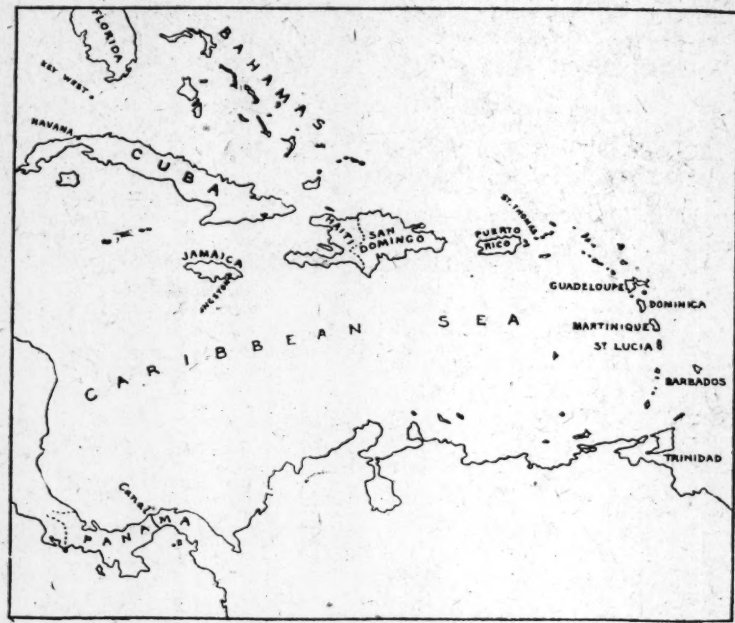
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—H. M. Hyndman was entertained at a dinner at the Cafe Monaco, which was organized in his honor by the British Socialist party. Walter Crane presided, and the company included George Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells and G. Lansbury, M. P. Among those who wrote regretting their absence were Frederic Harrison, Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace, Israel Zangwill, John Galsworthy, Miss Elizabeth Robins, Mrs. Despard, M. Jules Guesde and Herr Bebel.

Dr. Russell Wallace wrote: "I have long been an admirer of Mr. Hyndman's long and continuous work for Socialism. When I was in the outer darkness in individualism with Mill and Spencer he tried to convert me by letter, but I never had the pleasure of meeting him. I was first and once for all converted to Socialism by Bellamy's convincing works."

Mr. Zangwill also wrote a letter in which he says: "Long may your guest flourish to challenge the mediocrity of the middle classes."

Bernard Shaw in proposing the health of the guest of the evening said that if any person in the future should challenge his position in the Socialist movement he would only have to point to the fact that he had been chosen on that occasion to propose the health of his friend Hyndman before he had done so.



Map showing how the West Indies dominate the eastern approach to the Panama canal

ping from North America must pass if the shortest route to the canal is chosen. As a result of the completion of the canal the volume of shipping which calls at Jamaica should, he maintained, "increase very considerably, and the island will doubtless be visited by many large passenger liners on their way to the Pacific. Vessels will also put into Jamaica for coal and repairs, and the island will generally be brought into prominence as being the nearest port to the mouth of the canal, added to which its strategic position will become of paramount importance."

"All that is necessary," he added, "is for Jamaica to appreciate its opportunities and to provide suitable docking facilities for which the sheltered harbor of Kingston is so admirably suited."

"Although," Mr. Aspinall continued, "the problem of the canal would appear to be likely to fall to Jamaica, the other West Indian islands will assuredly gain some financial crumbs from the opening of the canal. For instance, the most convenient course in many cases to Colon from British ports would be via Barbados or Trinidad instead of passing so far north as by the Windward passage."

Trinidad Has Fine Harbor

"Trinidad has," he explained, "like Jamaica, a magnificent natural harbor in the gulf of Paria and an advantage not possessed by Kingston harbor, Jamaica, of being outside the hurricane zone."

"An additional inducement for steamers to call at Trinidad would be," he continued, "the supply of oil fuel to be obtained there from the natural resources in the island. Trinidad also becomes a port of transshipment and a clearing house for cargo from steamers plying north and south to those sailing east and west and vice versa. Other islands in the neighborhood should also reap a similar advantage."

"Added to the great benefits which will accrue to the West Indies, not only from the increased amount of shipping which will be attracted to their ports with a consequent reduction in freight charges, as well as the great extension of the coaling business, there is the question of the publicity which will doubtless do much to increase the number of tourists visiting the islands. This would naturally result in the development of the agricultural resources of these colonies and the influx of capital."

Canada Trade a Factor

"Yet another result of the opening of the canal will be the great reduction of the route from the islands to Vancouver and the east coast of Canada where their exporters may expect to find a market for their sugars, if the present preference for the Canadian market is continued or

a reciprocal trading arrangement arrived at. The question as to whether cargoes of West Indian sugar will pass through the Panama canal must, however, depend upon the scale of the canal tolls."

Touching on the question of the defenses of the West Indies, Mr. Aspinall expressed the hope that the question would be carefully considered and ample preparation made for the adequate strengthening of the West Indian defenses in view of the greater importance which will be attached to these colonies with the increase of trade and traffic as the result of the opening of the canal. So far, however, no official pronouncement has been made on the subject in reply to the many questions which have been asked in the House of Commons regarding it.

BRITAIN'S FEBRUARY TRADE IS A RECORD SAME AS IN JANUARY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—As was the case with the January figures, so the statistics of British foreign trade for the month of February constituted a record. The value of imports during February, 1912, amounted to £59,719,722, as compared with £56,071,259 in the corresponding month of the previous year, an increase of £3,648,463.

Exports amounted to £37,490,329, as compared with £35,653,120 in February, 1911, an increase of £1,837,209.

The value of reexports of imported goods was £10,724,619, as against £9,994,156 in the previous February, an advance of £730,463.

Particular interest attaches at the present moment to the figures for coal, coke, and manufactured fuel, the exports of which in February were valued at £3,615,754, an increase of £633,764 over the figures for the corresponding month of the previous year.

Exports of manufactured goods in February amounted to £29,864,440, an increase of £834,777 over the figures for February, 1911. Out of this total cotton goods accounted for £9,159,362, iron and steel goods for £3,553,109, woolens for £3,473,417, and machinery for £2,346,050.

PROPOSAL IS MADE TO SELL BREAD BY WEIGHT IN LONDON

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The public control committee of the London county council has made a recommendation to the effect that in the county of London bread, other than fancy bread, shall generally be sold only by weight, and be weighed in the presence of the purchaser. This stipulation would not apply in the case of bread cut from a loaf or of bread supplied to certain institutions where the weight is ascertained on delivery; nor where bread is delivered outside a shop would the bread have to be weighed except at the request of the purchaser or his servant or that of an inspector of weights and measures.

That a distinct case exists for the introduction of legislation on the subject will be understood when it is stated that the inspectors of the London county council found, as a result of systematic purchases during the past year, that the total percentage of light loaves was as much as 53, the average percentage of shortage in such loaves being 5 per cent. The committee, therefore, urges the council to request the Board of Trade to consider the desirability of introducing legislation for the amendment of the law on this subject.

ARCHEOLOGY WORK TO BE CONTINUED AND AUGMENTED IN INDIA

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—The motion brought forward by Mr. Mudholkar in the viceroy's legislative council to abolish the office of director-general of archeology, brought forth a vigorous protest from Sir S. Harcourt Butler, the foreign secretary, who spoke in high terms of the work instituted by Lord Curzon, a work which the government were resolutely determined to carry forward.

Not only had they no intention of abandoning archeological work, but they even contemplated increased expenditure, an "increased establishment, and improvements in the production and circulation of publications, and especially the training of Indians for research and other archeological work. The local governments, he continued, already carried out the greater part of the work of conservation and had spent on archeology during the past 10 years Rs.2,650,000, as against Rs.2,150,000 spent by the imperial government. The viceroy, the foreign secretary added, took a deep interest in the preservation of Indian monuments and antiquities.

The statement made by Sir Harcourt Butler appeared to give the greatest satisfaction to those present, and Mr. Mudholkar's resolution was subsequently withdrawn.

STRAND'S FLOWER BED IS GIVING WAY BEFORE AUSTRALIAN BUILDING

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The work of excavating the area on which the Australian commonwealth government buildings are to be erected in the Strand, has already begun, and Londoners who pass the island site every morning on their way to the city see with regret the piece of ground giving way to pick and shovel which for the last two summers has borne such a luxuriant and abounding crop of flowers.

Right in the center of two great streams of traffic this ground has been covered with crimson rosebay willow herb, while among the debris which has formed a kind of rockery for it bracken and other ferns found a place in which to flourish. It has been said that people passing this piece of ground were in the habit of throwing in handfuls of seed, which they brought with them for the purpose.

That is as it may be, but within two years the great building for which preparations are now being made will be covering the entire site. It is only a month since the London county council gave their sanction for the work to begin and it is expected that the foundations will be in and the tenders for the superstructure all placed before August. The building is to cost £250,000 and is expected to be ready for occupancy within two years.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA FARMERS INCREASE USE OF FERTILIZERS

(Special to the Monitor)

ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The railway traffic returns indicate that the farmers of South Australia are already preparing to put another large area under cultivation this year.

One of the greatest factors in placing the state, as regards the agricultural industry, ahead of other states of the commonwealth is the now almost universal use of phosphate manures. The quantity of artificial manures, carried on the railways has already assumed considerable dimensions, and from Nov. 1, 1911, to Jan. 12, 3089 tons were moved compared with 1714 tons for the corresponding period of the previous season.

There are now four large modern works devoted to the manufacture of artificial fertilizers, but they are as yet unable to meet the local demand. Last year the farmers used 91,500 tons of "super," costing £377,437.

BOMBAY EXHIBIT PROVES SUCCESS

(Special to the Monitor)

BOMBAY, India.—The exhibition of old Bombay, which was instituted as a means of celebrating the royal visit in such a way as to give the largest amount of pleasure to the largest number of people, has now closed its doors after a most successful season. It has certainly succeeded in showing that a form of entertainment can be provided which is able to meet the wants of all races, castes and creeds. On one day as many as 45,000 persons passed the turnstiles, and although the exhibition has only been opened for a period of 2½ months, there is reason to believe that its organizers have been able to recover nearly the whole of the six lakhs of rupees which they have spent on it.

LONDON HOTEL SITE LEASED

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The London county council has accepted the offer made, on behalf of a syndicate by E. Saunders, for the rent, at £8000 a year, for a period of 99 years, of a portion of the Aldwych site. It is understood that the site will be utilized for the erection of an hotel.

CADETS WELCOMED BY ARMY

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—On the occasion of the reception of the Australian cadets by the secretary for war and the colonial secretary in the quadrangle of the war office, Lord Haldane told the boys that they were welcomed by the British army, of which they were regarded as forming a part.

A Firm May Do Good Business Without Advertising, But It Is Truer That When a Concern Does

Good Advertising

There Is Better Business

The whole question of publicity hinges on a proper definition of just plain advertising, misadvertising and good advertising. The dignity and influence of any institution or pursuit is not measured by the mediocre efforts of those allied with such walks or organizations. Rather are they gauged in public estimation by the accomplishments of the proficient and progressive.

So it is in advertising. Good advertising is done by those who happily combine a working knowledge of trade conditions, newspaper values and a fixed purpose of honest dealing.

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As the object of all advertising is to get business, the most important part of good advertising is to get your goods before the right kind of public; that is, before the largest possible number of buyers. Many advertisers have a first-class product, a good selling plan and fixed distribution, but they do not utilize the most available avenues of approach to the buying public, and therefore the results of their advertising are frequently disappointing. It is just plain advertising.

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You who hesitate about the value of advertising ought to start some business in the MONITOR, where you have so much actual and immediate service, and so much which is potentially good and desirable. Why not begin now?

What Art, Music and the Theaters Offer

AUDIENCE FIND TWO LATEST MUSICAL OFFERINGS PLEASING

COLONIAL—"THE SIREN"

Donald Brian appeared Tuesday evening at the Colonial theater in "The Siren," a real musical comedy, a term which has come to mean little through its application to many farces and burlesques with tunes. But this new piece is genuine comedy, with music which illustrates the action and even carries on the plot. And wonderful, most wonderful, here is a musical comedy without a disreputable incident, and a plot that is decent. Charles Frohman, who has done so many fine things for the American theater, produced the piece with sumptuousness, and gave it the best cast of any entertainment of its kind seen here this season. The cast:

Baron Siegfried Bazilio... Frank Moulan
Clarisse... Ethel Cadman
Gron... Cyril Biddulph
Armand, Marquis de Ravallac... Donald Brian
Malipote... Alan Mudie
Lolotte... Julia Sanderson
Humbert Beckmesser... Will West
Fran Eisenbehr... Florence Morrison
Suzanne... Moya Manning

Ingratiating, youthful, nimble Mr. Brian appears as Armand, a young marquis who has written lampooning verses. The police seek to identify the writer by securing a specimen of the handwriting of Armand, who is suspected. He warily evades all attempts of the women agents of the police to get his autograph, but is finally the victim of Lolotte, a little girl from the country who is used as an innocent tool to obtain the coveted specimen of Armand's writing. He is banished, though not without pouring a dramatic second act finale of reproaches upon the pretty head of the weeping Lolotte. The third act happily reconciles them.

The piece is an admirable example of the entertainment these Viennese know so well how to make. It is by the author of "The Dollar Princess," and again Leo Fall has provided an evening of melodious, richly orchestrated music, almost wholly in waltz rhythms. Mr. Brian spends almost all the time he is on the stage dancing. He dances every song and duet that falls to him in the graceful, lightly galloping and whirling style that makes him a unique entertainer. He has dropped the mannerisms which last year threatened to impair his deserved popularity, and has learned to husband his voice for the finale. Even now he gives more of the best that is in him than a greedy audience has any right to demand.

He has a notable teammate in lovely Miss Sanderson, who evidently continues her studies in singing, dancing and expression. Otherwise she could never achieve such a remarkable finish in her stage work. Everything she does is significant and she maintains the rare effect of artlessness, which is the result of faithful preparation. The constant play of expression in her face and pose is one of the delights of the performance. Her second act costume is regrettably extreme, but the others are exquisite in their expensive simplicity.

She and Mr. Brian have one remarkable dance duet, "Waltz Caprice," which the audience demanded again and again. Other numbers they have together are "Mon Bijou," "The Donkey and the Hay" and the three finales. Mr. Brian sang with fervor and sentiment and Miss Sanderson's light, sweet voice was pleasing as ever. Each had songs alone and in ensemble, delightful songs, all of them, songs which developed some idea in the story and carried it along to delicate, tripping, humorous music.

"Wallflower," a sweet leit motif song used to bind the action lightly together, is sung early in the first act by Mr. Brian and Clarisse, who is played by Ethel Cadman. She pleased the majority of the crowded house with her piercing tones, and her acting had charm. Alan Mudie, a spry and rubber limbed youth who equals George Cohan as an eccentric dancer, and exceeds him in grace, scored strongly with his "Follow Me Round" and "Oh, Do the Two Step." Will West as a cockney veterinary, affianced to Lolotte, caused boisterous laughter every time he appeared. His song, "I Want to Sing in Opera," was a burlesque treat with its satire on the pompous thick orchestration of mediocre operatic music. Frank Moulan was amusing as the police baron, and his comic methods show commendable refinement over his previous work. The chorus is large, competent and pretty, and the settings and dresses are brilliant and tasteful. The piece should finish out the season at the Colonial.

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SHUBERT—JAMES T. POWERS

Shubert—"Two Little Brides" with this cast:

The King of Wurtemberg, Arthur Clough
Count Boris Rimanow, Walter Lawrence
Prince Petroff... George Pauncefort
Vodka... Sherman Wade
Gen. Audrey... Louis London
A Corsican... George E. Mannor
Mons. Deschamps... S. E. Erick
Honorka... Frances Cameron
Tatjana... Christine Nielsen
Princess Athanasia... Helene Salinger
Lucille... Melissa Ten Eyck
Polycarp Ivanovitch... James T. Powers

Gustave Kerker has written unusually good music to the lyrics by Arthur Anderson and Mr. Powers, who adapted the story from the German by Willner and Wilhelm. By "unusually good" is meant music raised above the plain popular. This is not saying that there are no tunes that the musical playgoer likes to call catchy; it is saying that this same person does not object in the least when the pleasing songs he hears grow out of the plot and climax in a finale or two of worthy musical intent. An enlarged orchestra adds color to the score and the chorus sings better than it looks, which is not a pity but a blessing.

In the above paragraph the word "plot" appears, hinting that "The Two Little Brides" has one. Surprisingly, perhaps, it has. It concerns, or involves, or performs whatever function a musical play plot is supposed to perform, about two pupils in a Russian school whose rules compel marriage between any pupil and man found together. Polycarp and Boris are found with Honorka and Tatjana. They are married. The husbands desert their wives. Acts two and three bring the quartet together again.

Mr. Powers as Polycarp avoids eccentric makeup except for a few minutes, but makes full use of all his old time eccentricities of facial expression. He is ably assisted on the one side by Walter Lawrence and Arthur Clough, whose voices are pleasing and on the other by Christine Nielsen and Frances Cameron. These latter were girlish in all things, as their lines bade them. To their hands (feet and voices, too, of course) was entrusted "The Letter Song," perhaps the most charming of the musical numbers, although "Buzz On, Little Busy Bees," "I Like All Girls" and "Oh! Honorka," found great favor. The male chorus sang "So Away With Sorrows." Particular notice should be taken of what the preceding sentence said the male chorus did. Sherman Wade showed promise of even more comedy-producing ability after he becomes more accustomed to the part.

The stage settings are beautiful, the costumes harmonious, the lines and action free from displeasing features. Mr. Powers has a summer show that should run well after it is cut to ordinary length.

BOSTON OPERA WILL FURNISH FESTIVAL FOR BURLINGTON, VT.

Boston Opera Company will take its complete singing equipment to Burlington, Vt., the first three days in April, to give a music festival. The outfit includes the orchestra, chorus, soloists, and three music directors. Four concerts will be given from April 1 to April 3. In the evening of April 1 works of the French composers and of Wagner will be presented, including Saint-Saens' "Samson and Delilah" and Debussy's "L'Enfant Prodigue," both in concert form. On the afternoon of April 2, an orchestral concert will be given, with Miss Alice Nielsen as soloist. Among the numbers on the program is Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, conducted by Mr. Caplet. On the afternoon of April 3, an Italian operatic concert will be given, with "Cavalleria" as the chief number, Mr. Moranzoni conducting. In the evening of April 3, a miscellaneous program will be given, Mr. Goodrich conducting.

A large subscription is reported for this festival of concerts. The leading artists include besides Miss Nielsen, the chief singer in the Boston opera concert organization, Mmes. Gay and Amsden and Messrs. Zenatello, Ramella, Polese and Lankow. The people of Burlington furnish nothing but the auditorium and the audiences. This is an unusual procedure, for generally a local chorus is the foundation of three-day concert enterprises. The results seldom show much artistic unity and are satisfactory only in a partial way. The Burlington musical public will have for its festival a thoroughly drilled ensemble and a well considered list of interpretations. It will also have a variety of artists that would be impossible expensive on the old plan of New England spring concert gatherings.

CENTRAL AMERICAN ART IS TOPIC
There will be a conference on Central American art Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the lecture hall of the Museum of Fine Arts. Dr. A. M. Tozzer will speak on the objects in the special exhibition lent to the museum by Harvard University. Cards may be obtained on application by mail to the secretary of the museum, enclosing a stamped and addressed envelope.

"MIDWINTER," HEIL PICTURE, APPEALS TO ART LOVERS

Many who visit the gallery of Leonard & Co., Bromfield street, this week, where there is a special exhibition of the paintings of Charles Emile Heil, are attracted by "Midwinter," which has a place of honor on the crowded walls.

This is a decorative study after the Japanese school of painting birds against a flat background. Mr. Heil has managed to catch a group of crows just as they were taking flight. The paintings are to be sold at auction, beginning tomorrow at 3 p. m.

SCHROEDER AND FISCHER IN A RECITAL OF OLD MUSIC

Alwyn Schroeder, cellist of the Boston Symphony orchestra, and Kurt Fischer, pianist, of the New England Conservatory faculty, gave their second recital in Steinert hall Tuesday evening, presenting the following program: Sonata for cello and pianoforte, A major, Beethoven; chaconne, D minor, Bach-Busoni; sonata for cello, Locatelli; rhapsody, G minor, op. 70, Brahms; scherzo, E major, op. 54, Chopin; "Klid" adagio, Dvorak; old French gavotte, Perrin; capriccio, Klingel.

The two artists had an audience that

understood interpretive values to a nicety. They had before them a discriminating group of listeners, a rare privilege for local performers. Too often interpreters who are associated with the public musical activities of the city receive only a condescending attention when they venture out in recital. The situation is too transparent. The artist is there to let people know that he holds the honors of technique safely in his two hands, and that he, therefore, of all men in the city, is the one best fitted to train musical youth. The audience is there to encourage the artist in his faith in himself. Perfunctory applause, hand clapping measured off just to fit the requirements and no more is the rule on such occasions. But the Schroeder-Fischer recital was something to take listeners out of their environment. The connection between artist and pedagogy, or anything of the sort, was snuffed the moment bow touched string and fingers touched keys in the Beethoven sonata. Instantly the audience was aware that music for the music's sake was to be the order of the evening.

But the two men did not find their best moments of expression in the ensemble piece where with the program began. They gave an engrossing interpretation to the beautiful work, but one that rather abounded in compromises. The artists seem to understand each other almost too well. Piano was respectful to cello, and in turn, solo instrument was humble before the instrument of many simultaneous notes. The sonata was a meeting place for arbitrators, instead of a battle ground for geniuses of determined individuality. Each artist did his best when playing alone. Mr. Fischer held the attention of his listeners to the music of Bach in the Busoni version of the chaconne in D minor in a way to be remembered. Here was scholarly enthusiasm that made itself just as interesting as the spectacular efforts of artists who travel the great musical highway, and call out the matinee crowds to their second and third return engagements. Mr. Schroeder found his freedom in the Locatelli sonata, where he had not a principal artist, but a mere assisting pianist, accompanying. With Rudolph Nagel, himself a Symphony cellist, as a sympathetic secondary actor, Mr. Schroeder was able to tell the story for the eighteenth century composer exactly as he conceived it.

MISS CEFREY'S RECITAL

Miss Ouida Cefrey, mezzo contralto, made her first appearance before a Boston audience on Tuesday evening at the Tueries.

Miss Cefrey has not only a beautiful voice but what is rarer the true gift of singing a song. Her expression of the poetical content of each number showed talent of the sort which should carry her very far. The voice is rich and unfailingly sweet, thoroughly well trained, and with her expressiveness is a natural charm which wins her hearers of itself.

She is a pupil of John Lane, and her selections showed the musicianship under which she has grown up, including songs by Wolf, Grieg, Tosti, Massenet, Chadwick, and the Indian Lullaby from "Nanaima." Miss Alice Newhall who accompanied her, played with a delicate and sure artistry numbers by MacDowell, Chopin, Liszt, and a lovely transcription from Gluck's "Alceste" by Saint-Saens.

The recital was under the patronage of Mrs. Newell D. Atwood, Mrs. Frederick B. Abbott, Mrs. George A. Brown, Mrs. Lawrence E. Brown, Mrs. Harry P. Ballard, Mrs. Mabel Fisk-Barstow, Mrs. George Barber, Mrs. George E. Blakeslee, Mrs. Frederick Beebe, Mrs. Joseph J. Cannell, Mrs. William H. Converse, Mrs. Charles A. Collins, Mrs. Charles H. Dimick, Mrs. Bertha Putney-Dudley, Mrs. Frederick S. Fogg, Mrs. Edward Baxter Felton, Mrs. Philip Goodrich, Mrs. Edwin E. Harrington, Mrs. Benjamin N. Johnson, Mrs. Albert Lazenby, Mrs. William O. Lovell, Mrs. Arthur E. Mason, Mrs. Lester D. Marsh, Mrs. Harold MacDougall, Mrs. Emma J. Marcy, Mrs. George Newhall, Mrs. David B. Ogden, Mrs. Charles H. Phillips, Mrs. Howard K. Sanderson, Mrs. Francis A. Shove, Mrs. John Ward, Mrs. Edward B. Stiles, Misses Clara A. Adams, M. Louise Baum, Gertrude Dodge, Hortense Lewis, Marie MacArthur, Mabel Peach, Margaret Sandholzer, Mary Townsend, Carrie Noah.

A recital of Scottish songs is to be given Thursday evening, March 28, in Tremont Temple, with Miss Scotney and Edward Lankow as soloists.

REVERE VOTERS REFUSE CHANGES

Revere's form of government will not soon be changed if the vote of 93 to 38 in special town meeting held Tuesday night is any indication.

John D. Coughlan was moderator, Daniel F. Clifford, former selectman, and Roscoe Walworth, who were on the committee, opposed action, and the latter got through a substitute rejecting the report and recommitting to the committee.

OAKLAND SELECTS ARCHITECT
SAN FRANCISCO—Following the final passage by the Oakland city council recently of an ordinance creating the office of supervising architect, J. J. Donovan, now superintendent of construction of the new city hall, was appointed to the position by a unanimous resolution.

DECORATIVE STUDY BY BOSTON ARTIST



"Midwinter," a bold work after the Japanese manner, by Charles Emile Heil

WATER COLORS AT KIMBALL STUDIO AND COPLEY GALLERY

Water colors by Miss Mary Mason Brooks are on exhibition this week next at the Kimball studio, 73 Newbury street. This artist's work is characterized by a vigorous color sense, which "carries" so well that her pictures can best be seen from across the room. In her case no one would dispute Rembrandt's saying that pictures are painted to be looked at, not smelt.

Most agreeable is her "Sol's Boat," a peaceful vista of a corner of Lake Winnepesaukee, with a boat drawn up from the cool waters upon a bank of rushes, and with the warm greens of the trees and the soft lead of the distant mountain reflected in the water.

"October Morning" is another convincing New England study, with its admirable detail of a row of trees bordering a woodland road, and the rest of the landscape treated broadly. The play of light and shade is finely proportioned for balance, and the whole is a completely satisfying representation of a believable place and time of day.

"Autumn's Last Color Scheme" shows the artist letting her color imagination loose a little, with pleasing decorative effect. In similar vein is her imaginative treatment of some out of the way nooks in Boston and her views of the Common and Public Garden. Of these the one of the Arlington Street church is the best. "Sunny Monday," a pleasant domestic bit which reminds one of Plymouth, is one of the several pictures which already have been sold.

Also on the walls are 20 samplers from the collections of James L. Little, which are well worth examination as examples of the works done by little girls in the early years of the nineteenth century. An agreeable feature is the permanence of the coloring in the home-dyed wool.

WESTERN TRIP OF BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA FIXED

Boston's Symphony orchestra will take one western trip next season, under the lead of its new conductor, Dr. Karl Muck. Thus the number of engagements will be slightly reduced from that undertaken this year. The season will last for 30 instead of 31 weeks. The western trip of 1912-13 will include Buffalo, Cleveland, Detroit and enough other cities to make up a week of travel. The southern tours will be taken each month as usual. In fact, the principal southern dates of the orchestra are arranged for a number of years ahead. Providence, Worcester and New Bedford will be included in the cities visited.

The second western tour of the present season begins with a concert in Pittsburgh Monday, April 8, and includes performances in Buffalo, Cleveland, Canton, O., Grand Rapids and Detroit. A concert is booked for Pittsfield, Mass., on Monday, April 15.

BOARD ORDERS HARBOR RESURVEY

WASHINGTON—Yielding to the insistence of Representative Stephens for prompt action, the board of engineers for rivers and harbors recently, at the direction of Colonel W. T. Russell, telegraphed Major McKinstry, in charge of harbor improvements at Los Angeles, ordering him to make a resurvey of the San Pedro harbor.

The bill which passed the House carries authorization for a survey of the entire Los Angeles harbor, with a view of its general improvement.

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INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION PLANS OF C. A. PROSSER

TWO things to which Charles A. Prosser, deputy commissioner of education for Massachusetts, will turn his attention as soon as he assumes the duties of secretary of the National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education on April 1 are: First, the Page bill, and second, industrial education for girls and women.

The Page bill, now in the United States Senate, provides federal aid for industrial education in the work of the home, the shop and the farm. "Everybody," says Mr. Prosser, "is in sympathy with the spirit and aim of the Page bill, and the work now is to secure its passage in such form as shall insure the best results from it to the entire country." With the aid this bill will provide Mr. Prosser believes industrial education will receive a stimulus in all parts of the country and be conducted along sounder, more practical lines.

The industrial education of girls and women is a new phase of the entire industrial problem. Not unnaturally, the emphasis heretofore has been placed on those features of the situation which pertain to men. This has left the whole field of women's work practically undeveloped, for not only do women engage in some occupations that are practically untouched by men, but it has been found that the question with them involves problems that make it distinct as a proposition. Up to the present time nobody has been found to develop this

particular part of the work. Mr. Prosser has given it considerable study already and now means to give close attention to its details. His plan is that provisions shall be made for educating girls in the activities of the home as well as those of the shop and trade. In this connection he has received requests for aid in the organization of girls' work in evening industrial schools, which, following the lead of Boston, are now being planned in other localities.

Cities are seeking the development of the technical high schools also, and Mr. Prosser has been asked to visit several of these institutions in different states for the purpose of helping this work.

Prominently identified with the organization of which Mr. Prosser is the newly constituted secretary are Charles R. Richards, director of the Cooper Union, New York, E. B. Pratt of New York, Arthur L. Williston of the Wentworth Institute, Boston, Jane A. Addams, Howell Cheney, James P. Monroe, A. Lincoln Filene, Magnus Alexander, David Snedden, Kenyon Butterfield, F. P. Fish, John Golden of the United Textile Workers of America, John Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America and Frank Duffley of the International Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. The organization is a comparatively new one, having spent its time so far largely in fostering the new idea of industrial education, but now it means to strengthen and develop it.

DORCHESTER PLACES NEEDS BEFORE MAYOR

Many street improvements were asked by residents of Dorchester at the district town meeting held by the mayor and members of the city council in the Dorchester high school hall Tuesday evening.

Improvements in the fire department were also recommended which gave the mayor an opportunity to express himself regarding conditions in Dorchester, which he termed "disgraceful" and placed the blame on opponents of his fire hazard bill which was defeated in the Legislature.

The Harvard Street Improvement Association recommended the construction of granolithic sidewalks on Kilton street and construction of intersecting streets, including Faxon and Radcliffe streets; the paving of Lauriat avenue and relocation of fire alarm boxes and placing in commission of new ones in conspicuous places.

Mattapan residents want Crossman, Evelyn and Woolson streets put in condition for travel; the widening of Morton street from Dorchester Lower Mills to Forest Hills square; the sidewalk on Blue Hill avenue between Franklin field to Walk Hill street paved, and wires put underground in Blue Hill avenue. They also recommend a police station in Mattapan square, a motor propelled ambulance and patrol wagon, a new fire station on Walk Hill street, a reading room and the dredging of the Neponset river.

The Meeting House Hill section wants Bowdoin street reconstructed and cleaned, a branch library, motor apparatus, catch basins on Geneva avenue and Toplioff street and the opening of Mather schoolhouse for literary and musical entertainments for the children. West Dorchester urged the development of better streets in that section, including Ballou avenue and Lauriat avenue and a ladder truck.

ITALIAN KING WILL VISIT CZAR

NEW YORK—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy will visit Emperor Nicholas this year, possibly at Crimea. Political importance is ascribed to the proposed visit, says a St. Petersburg message to the New York Herald.

WILL LEAVES \$5400 TO PUBLIC
Public bequests amounting to \$5400 are specified in the will of Mrs. Elizabeth Dyman of Cambridge, which was filed in the East Cambridge probate court today. Of these bequests the Working Boys' Home of Boston gets \$500. The amount of the estate is not known.

DRINKING WATER BILL READ
A new draft of the bill requiring railroads to supply individual drinking cups and drinking water on all trains running a distance of 30 miles or more was read in the Senate today by the committee on public health. The board of health is to have jurisdiction under the provisions of this bill.

RAILROAD TO BUY STORES ON COAST

SAN BERNARDINO, Cal.—Expenditure of between \$4,000,000 and \$5,000,000 annually for railway supplies in San Francisco and California has been started by the Southern Pacific Company as a result of a recent order. Up to a recent date, it purchased its supplies in the east through the medium of the general purchasing agent of the Harriman lines.

It is said, upon good authority, that the Santa Fe intends following the Southern Pacific's example by purchasing the supplies needed for its coast lines on the Pacific coast instead of the general purchasing agent at Chicago.

OHIO BANKERS TO MEET

SANDUSKY, O.—The selection of Cedar Point as the scene of the 1912 convention of the Ohio Bankers Association and the fixing of Tuesday and Wednesday, July 2 and 3, as the dates, by the executive committee meeting at Columbus was announced recently.

ARIZONA SENATORS ELECTED

PHOENIX, Ariz.—Arizona Legislature elected on Tuesday Marcus A. Smith and Henry F. Ashurst to represent the new state in the United States Senate.

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In Her Original Monologues
STEINERT HALL TUESDAY EVENING
April 2, at 8:15
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REAL ESTATE NEWS

A black and white photograph showing a steam locomotive, possibly a portable engine, in a city square. The locomotive is dark-colored with a tall smokestack emitting a plume of white smoke. It is positioned on a set of tracks or a cleared area. In the background, there are several multi-story buildings with many windows. A large crowd of people is gathered around the locomotive, some standing on the sidewalks and others in the square. The scene appears to be a public demonstration or a significant event in a historical urban setting.

Everything from Sills to Shingles.

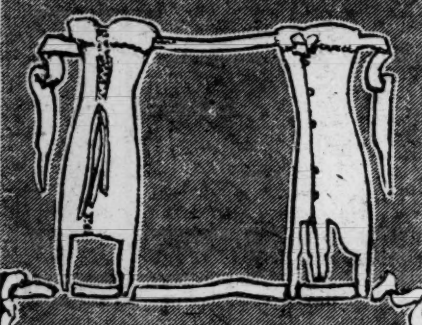
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SPRING COLORS

The colors of the new materials for spring are not very different from those worn last year at this time, though most of the shades are a little softer than they were then. Some bright colors are still used, especially the deep rose pink known as "American Beauty," cerise and coral. Vivid shades of green and blue are also good, and any of these make attractive trimmings when not used too lavishly, says the Pictorial Review.

Blue has lost none of its prestige, and you may choose the very dark navy or the dull goblin in a medium shade for your suit if blue is to be the color. Brown is also a good choice, and green is a close rival both in the light and dark shades. Gray will be worn and the darker shades generally preferred.

NEW HANDBAGS

Among the newest handbags are those of suede in dull blue, violet or taupe. These are mounted with silver and bordered with fringe to match the leather. They hang from long chains of silver or heavy corded silk.

Many come in oriental design, richly embroidered and incrustated with colored brilliants, says the New York Press. Smaller purses are displayed in many beautiful designs. One of dark blue mottled leather was oblong in shape. The chain and the large monogrammed clasp were of dull gold. Another had a clasp in the design of a four-leafed clover.

HATS OF SPRING

Stunning braids with part of the design wrought out in beads and satin are used for trimming early spring hats.

Pink frills and ruffs of silk not over three quarters of an inch to an inch in width, define the brim of some of the large hats.

Plaques measuring two feet or more in diameter, woven of mixed braids, are very pliable. These are easily transformed into adaptations of the poke bonnet or mushroom hat.

Strings of soft silk and chiffon are effective on dressy hats.

Some of the large Milan straws are covered with a figured white chiffon. This is drawn so tightly into place that the design on the material gives the effect of being woven or painted on the straw. A hat of this sort has very little other trimming.—Newark News.

WADDED PILLOWS

Brides should remember, when making up their embroidered pillows, to put a thick sheet of cotton wadding underneath the cover, says the Woman's Magazine. Both the appearance of the embroidery and the "feel" of the cushion are improved thereby. The same thing applies, of course, to heavy pillows of all sorts, embroidered or otherwise.

PARIS POINTERS

Dainty scarfs of batiste or mull hand-embroidered are to be worn with lingerie frocks this summer.

Quaint shoulder caps of taffeta edged with frillings of the same, match the new taffeta hats and muffs for spring.

Marguerites in colored wool are among the new millinery trimmings.

Black Manila straw is to be used in the coming season for hats of the picturesque type, shaped with floppy brims and trimmed with flowers and ribbon streamers.

Hats with strings of velvet or satin knotted low will be worn again—but this, like the floral toque, is always a hopeful rumor of the spring.

Brilliant oriental embroideries are still being favored by some of the best houses for evening, home and outdoor wear.—New York Press.

BIAS SEAMS

Here is an excellent method to keep a bias seam from sagging, and without using tape too. Sew the seam by machine, then stretch it with your fingers as much as the material will permit, allowing the thread to break. Now sew the seam again, keeping it well stretched all the time. This plan may be applied to any fabric, but it is especially good for wash materials, and a cotton or a linen skirt carefully sewed in this way will not sag at the sides or back, says Needlecraft.

Before finishing the lower edge of skirt—and let this be the last thing you do to it—try it on and mark all the bias places, then put it on a skirt-hanger or form, and attach small weights to each marked edge. Let the skirt hang weighted in this way for three or four days, then cut off even and hem.

STORED FURS

Moth balls and camphor are said to draw the gloss from the fur, and also tend to deprive the pelts of their natural oil, so that the use of these time-honored preservatives should be regarded with some suspicion, says the Washington Herald.

Delicate furs like chinchilla and silver fox have a strong tendency to bleach, and camphor should never be put in with these. Of course, such furs lose in value when they are of a lighter color, so that the warning may be useful.

It is a good plan to hang fur coats upon a coat stretcher covered with chamois leather. The sleeves should be stuffed with paper to keep them in good shape and without creases. Seal coney coats should be brushed about every six weeks with a brush dipped in cold water.

UNIQUE BAG

An unusual and pretty workbag can be made of two handkerchiefs of the same size, with colored borders, either of linen or silk, says the Washington Herald.

Place one handkerchief on top of the other, center to center, the diagonal of the one crossing the vertical of the other, thus forming an eight-pointed star. Briar stitch around the edges where the two handkerchiefs meet, forming an octagon, thus allowing the points of the star to be free.

A circle in the upper handkerchief is then cut as large as is deemed necessary for the opening of the bag. This is hemmed back deep enough to allow for the ribbon drawstring.

FASHIONS AND T

PETTICOATS MADE OF PONGEE

Launder perfectly and wear well

REALLY practical are the petticoats of pongee which, if plain, may be finished with bound scallops or with graduated narrow bias bands and, if bordered, with its own trimming. These pongee garments launder perfectly, look quite as well as the simpler petticoats of messaline or taffeta, and women who have had several of these petticoats declare that "there's no 'wear out' in them."

Chiffon cloth may seem to be an absurdly flimsy fabric of which to construct a petticoat, but chiffon cloth washes wonderfully and wears interminably and moreover it seems to be about the only fabric thin enough to look "right" beneath a frock of marquisette or mousseline de soie. On these petticoats as well as on those of crepe de chine are used quantities of wide laces, finely plaited and flatly pressed and set just below the knees on to the under side of the skirt, which is cut into deep battlements at the lower edge and between these wide slashes the plaitings of lace show.

Coarse white cotton net petticoats are now included among the china silk, batiste and lawn lingerie garments. These, of course, are never starched, and while perforce cut a trifle wider than

are the ones of silk or satin, still measure less than a yard and a half about the ankles and are guiltless of bouffant trimmings. If there is a flounce of allover lace or allover embroidery or of dotted St. Gall Swiss it is of the scantiest description and attached without a top frilling, but usually the lingerie petticoat is decorated with a straight, wide band of self-material, finished with a lace edging, also stitched on without fullness. In precisely the same manner are made up the less expensive cobwebby petticoats of silk muslin in plain coloring or with pink dots which are a necessity under the simple afternoon house frock or to wear with the matinee jacket, and on these are used band-edgings or scant ruffles—in double or triple clusterings—of cluny or German Valenciennes lace.

Morning house petticoats as well as the ones worn for open-air sports, are of printed cotton materials—percales, seersuckers, foulards, galateas and satens—chiefly in stripes of blue with white or black, white with green, rose, blue, brown, mauve or black and brown with tan or champagne. These petticoats are cut with a trifle more fullness than are those of messaline or taffeta and few of them have ruffles.—New York Press.

WHEN THE BRIDE IS TRAVELING

Her clothes and accessories and handy bags

AFTER the wedding ceremony and congratulations, does your program include donning your going-away gown and taking a journey? If so, perhaps you will welcome a few ideas regarding keeping your belongings fresh and dainty while en route.

Modern sleeping-cars are small hotels on wheels, and modern travelers remarkably well groomed. Double windows and screens keep out much dust. The porter is ever at hand with clean pillow, linen seat-covers and his brush, to keep the floors, seats and window-sill clean. Therefore, you may wear your good tailored suit and your daintiest blouse, with no fear that either will be soiled beyond the cleansing.

There are trips and trips. Some are but the pathway to the hearthstones of friends. Perhaps the bride goes to visit her new relatives, perhaps to a house-party at the home of a friend, perhaps to her own new home. On such trips, she would naturally take all her toilet fittings, and dressiest gowns, for she would have space for her things and leisure in which to make her toilet carefully.

There are long journeys which take her from train to train and hotel to hotel. For these eliminations and compactness must be your watchwords. Leave your jewelry and expensive toilet fittings at home. Put everything you can possibly spare in your safe-deposit box and travel as light-weight as possible.

My rule is never to allow my trinkets and money off my person while traveling. Thus, the burden of caring for them rests with myself alone. It is well to invest in a large safety-pocket which fastens about your waist under your skirt.

In the care of your belongings, pin your faith to bags, says the Woman's Magazine. It is a pretty and practical idea to have all of these of one material. Then your suit case and dressing room will look more shipshape.

Things which are to go into the suit case should be made into compact rolls. A kimono of wash silk and one of the new and popular sleeping-car caps will make a very small roll, and not muss. As to kimonos, the less obtrusive the better. I have traveled extensively with a black china silk one.

A very convenient little affair is a small apron with three deep pockets across the bottom. Into one go the brushes and combs, into the second hairpins and cold creams, tooth paste, and so forth, and into the third, which is rubber lined, the wash cloth and face towel. When one stands at the wash stand in the dressing room, she ties this little apron about her waist, and has all her things compact.

WITH the continued drop in the price of eggs, the wise woman is planning to put down her next winter's supply of this important household commodity, that she may not be caught napping and be obliged to pay a high figure for eggs when cold weather comes again.

First of all she must have the eggs as fresh as possible; in fact, if only a few days old the eggs will be better when used. Get a crate from some one on whose word you can rely absolutely.

Those unacquainted with the methods of preserving eggs should write to the United States department of agriculture in Washington and ask for a copy of Farmers' Bulletin No. 128. This sets forth plainly and convincingly the wisdom and practicality of preserving eggs for future use.

The water glass method of preserving is probably the most generally satisfactory one, says the Newark News, for eggs kept in this solution retain their original flavor to a remarkable degree. The water glass may be obtained at most department stores. In purchasing it, it is well to ask the proportion of water to use with that particular water glass, for this mucilaginous substance varies in strength. Usually 16 parts water to one part water glass is the proportion recommended.

See that the water is boiled and then perfectly cold. Have a large utensil for

packing away the eggs. If many dozen are to be preserved, a small sized ash can with a tight fitting cover is as good as anything and the cost is not great. Crock jars are excellent, but unless one has a supply of these, the cost is an item to be reckoned with.

Whatever utensil is used, see that it is absolutely clean, so that the solution is not contaminated. Proceed to put in your eggs; it is not necessary to pack them pointed side up; simply pack them in, taking care that none is broken.

Make the solution of the cold boiled water and water glass and pour it over the eggs, so that there is a sufficient quantity to cover the top of the eggs by at least two inches. Put the eggs in a cool but not freezing place. This done, the eggs will keep for months and will surprise you by the way that the white and yolk separate and beat up when the eggs are opened.

It is not necessary to put down all the eggs at once. Make the water glass solution, pour it into the receptacle on what eggs you put down, and then add more eggs as you will; if necessary, add more of the solution; the one thing essential is to see that the eggs are covered to a depth of two inches with the liquid.

Before using any of the eggs, wash off the shell with cold water.

A trial of preserving eggs in water glass will convince the most skeptical that it is a worth while economy.

BLOUSE OF LACE AND TAFFETA

Figured silk, combined with broadcloth and net



THE blouse that is made of three materials is a favorite one and here an exceptionally attractive model. The illustration it is made of figured silk combined with broadcloth and net, but as will be seen at a glance can be utilized in numberless ways.

An especially pretty effect is obtained by making the plain lower portions of the blouse and cuffs to match the skirt for the complete costume idea is carried out while the blouse is light of weight and pleasant to wear.

In the illustration the lining and undersleeves are used, but the blouse can just as well be made without lining and the neck can be made with a chemise or without, leaving it slightly open both styles being equally in vogue.

The blouse is made in one piece. Lining can be dart fitted or in gusset style and includes separate sleeves, trimming portions are arranged over blouses and the cuffs are joined to sleeves. When made without lining separate chemise can be arranged under the neck edge of the blouse.

For the blouse in the medium size be required 2 yards of material 27 yards 36 or 44 inches wide with 3/4 36 or 3/4 yard 44 for the trimming, 1 1/4 yards 18 inches wide for chemise and undersleeves, 1 1/4 yds of banding.

A pattern, No. 7357, in sizes for 36, 38, 40 and 42 inch bust measure be bought at any May Manton agent or will be sent by mail. Address West Thirty-second street, New York Masonic Temple, Chicago.

SPOOL RACK

I am a dressmaker and always have so much thread in use at once that for convenience I made a spool-rack to hang on the wall at the back of the machine within easy reach, and the rack has proved a success says a contributor to the Delineator.

If you would like to make one, take a board 11 by eight inches, and one inch thick. Cover with cloth that will not hold dust, or paint. Mark off one-and-one-half-inch squares, then drive a No. six nail in each cross line. Use nails as spindles to hold the spools. Tack a tape to each side of the board to hang it up.

NORFOLK COATS GROW IN FAVOR

White serge suits will be very popular

NORFOLK coats, either as parts of suits or for separate country wear, promise to have even greater vogue than usual this season, and every fashionable tailor is making a feature of them in smart looking homespun, the separate Norfolk for outing wear often taking on rather gay tones or being made up in some of the good looking white and black woollens. An exceedingly chic coat of this kind in rough white wool with big buttons of white trimmed in black and a white belt bound and buckled with black was sent South in several Palm Beach outfits, and there are beautiful shades of green in these Norfolk sport coats, says the New York Sun.

Some of the best looking of the Norfolk suits are in agarie, and in the various woollen or cotton stuffs which are of the traveling family, though a far cry from the coarser grades of such materials.

One specialty shop is making particularly good, with a beautiful tailored Norfolk suit of the fine, soft, lightweight wool, which looks a little like the finest grade of cotton ratine and seems to be called by various names. The color is a deliciously cool putty tone and the buttons are white pearl, so the suit is an ideal one for a hot day. The modish Norfolk is quite loose and straight and the belt drops low.

Aprons of outing coats the blazer is following up last summer's revival by decided popularity.

White serge, as has been said before, is more popular than ever, and there is an annoying variety in the moderate priced one piece frocks of white serge as well as in the coat and skirt suits. Combinations of white taffeta and white serge are liked too, and some very dressy, though simple, models are shown in this combination with softening frills of fine net or lace. A touch of black or of color frequently enters into such a frock or suit, but many of the models are kept all white.

In white serge as in blue there are many weaves, and diagonals with heavy cord are well liked. Bedford cord and whipcord are often substituted for the serge and there are loose-woven hopsacking woollens in white that are very good looking, though hardly firm enough to escape sagging.

The simpler type of one piece white serge frock is built up much on the order of the blue serges and the charming models of similar class, frequently buttoning or simulating opening down the full length of the front. A pretty model has a narrow full length front panel of white taffeta, its overlapping edge cut in small scallops with a button and simulated buttonhole set in each scallop. Undersleeve and collar are of the taffeta and a sash girde of the taffeta has ends falling at the side of the back and finished with made ornaments of taffeta.

Another white serge is opened all the way down the front with a scalloped edge narrowly bound or piped in color and buttons and bound buttonholes of the same color. Cuffs and collar have

CHINTZ ON CHAIR

Often the willow straight-back or rocker needs a little cushion or rest to make it quite comfortable, says the Newark News. A simple cover of chintz, matching the draperies, is run to hang on the back of the chair, another similar flat cushion tied in place in the seat is a happy idea. If a chair is a white enamel, and the cretonne has soft colorings, the effect is pleasing.

TABLE DECORATION

A clever hostess hit upon a delicate scheme for table decoration. She placed a number of rare Dresden birds about her table, and very quickly and pretty they looked, affording guests no little amusement. Not a flower was visible until dessert, when the ger glasses were brought in, says the Pittsburgh Sun.

Each finger glass was trimmed with a single row, around the edge, of flowers, and the flowers were different each case—yellow jonquils in one, pink carnations in a second, gladioli in the third, violets in a fourth, snowdrops in a fifth, and so on. A lovely lot of all was one which held colored cyclamens.

SALT AT TABLE

When no saltspoons are furnished salt should be taken from the individual saltcellar on the tip of the knife, holding the handle of the knife between the thumb and second finger of the right hand, the blade should be tapped gently with the first finger, when the salt sprinkles evenly on the food, says the Ladies Home Journal. Salt should be taken on the tip of the knife, placed on the plate, when eating such articles of food may be dipped in or the individual salt-cellar may be used for that purpose.

RUN BY WOMEN

There is not a job worth having the little city of Froissy, 60 miles from Paris, that isn't occupied by a woman, from the mayor down to "Mother" large, who tends the gate at the street railway crossing. The conductor on the local train is a woman, M. Duroc. The letter-carrier is a woman, Mme. Daubon. The town crier is a man named Mme. Deshon, and the mayor is a woman. The men are gaged in farming and fruit-raising, leave municipal offices to women.—A. naut.

NAPKIN HOLDERS

A pretty and inexpensive napkin holder may be made by gilding a common perfectly new and whole clothes pin with gold paint, and writing upon it, in white or black ink, the name of the person to whom it is given. This should be neatly done and is a simple matter. The holders are nice when it is giving a house party or when guests remain for some days. When they leave, the holders are given to them as souvenirs.—Denver Times

Chickering Pianos

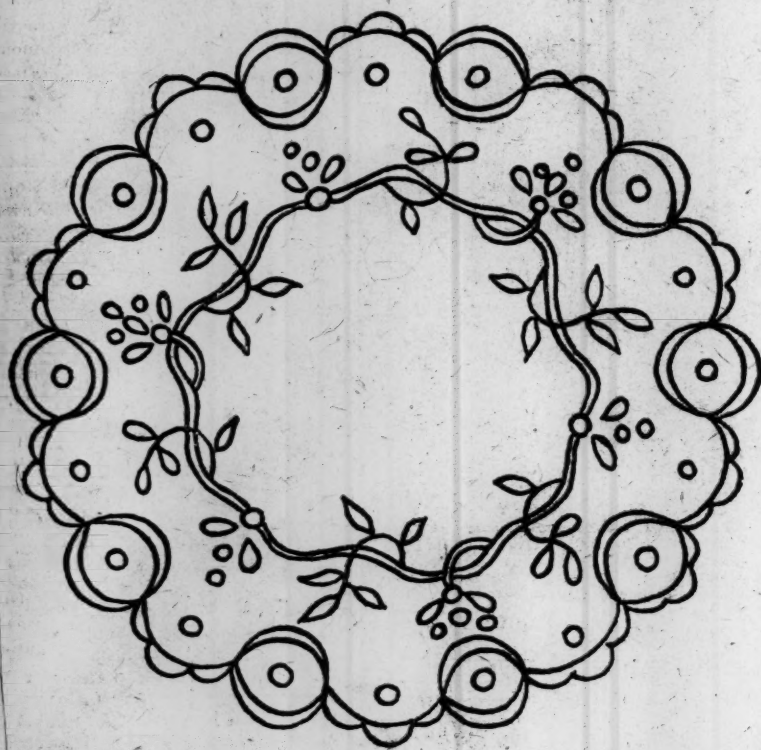
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THE HOUSEHOLD

DOILY OR PINCUSHION COVER MEALS FOR TWO FOR \$5 A WEEK

Leaves and vines are in solid embroidery



THIS is a pretty design for a tumbler doily. It may also be used as a cover for a small pincushion. The scallops are added, then closely buttonholed. The leaves are worked as eyelets. The leaves and vines are in solid embroidery and the scallops in the outline stitch. Mercerized cotton No. 25 should be used.

MUFFIN STANDS

Muffin stands of the willow, painted and then enameled, come in different colors. The green ones are especially adapted to summer use out of doors. Newark News.

SOME WAYS OF MAKING MONEY

Avenues into which women may turn

ONE woman in a small town was known to be "handy" at repairing her own sewing-machine. The neighbors got into the habit of calling on her when difficulties with needle or bobbin, and she eventually opened a small repair-shop. This work paid her far better than the plain sewing which had been her means of support up to that time. Architecture is attracting many women, and we now have women carpenters as well, says a Delineator writer. I know a young woman who shingled her entire "bungalow," and she said she never enjoyed anything so much in her life as working high up in the fresh air among the sweet-smelling cedar shingles. We have women plumbers, also. And women opticians who grind the special lenses with their own expert hands. China painting, sign painting, bookbinding, interior decorating, designing, photography, hammering brass and copper—all these occupations—mechanical and semi-mechanical—bring ample rewards to the skillful worker.

Six years ago, past 30, says one woman, I was thrown on my own resources in a western mining-camp. Often I had watched the process of assaying ores, and had always found it extremely fascinating. I decided to become an assayer. I had enough money to pay for my tuition and my fare to the city, where I had to go to a place where I could work morning and evenings to pay for my room and board while studying. After I had finished the course, where was still the outfit to buy. Such instruments are expensive, the smallest outfit costing at least \$200; so I went to work as a cook for \$30 a month, and

earned the necessary money. Then I bought my outfit and returned to the mining camp. There I got a tumble-down five-room house on credit, fitted up two rooms as laboratory and office, the others for living rooms, and hung out my shingle. I went through the usual troubles of a beginner, but I spent all my spare time in study and experimenting, and soon gained a foothold. After I proved to the miners that I was qualified, there was no further opposition. I am not rich, but I have gained independence. I own my own home, and have money laid by. I have time for rest, am in the open air a great deal, and in short, live and enjoy.

After I left high school, writes another woman, I found employment in a telephone office—a girl's work—but I hated it, and when a jeweler friend proposed that I learn his trade the idea appealed to me. I attended a school of watch repairing, engraving and optics. It cost no more than to attend a business college. I went out on my first job at \$12 a week; then for three years I got \$15; then \$20; then I married a jeweler and have ever since been my husband's business partner and chief worker.

He says my work shows the highest skill. The watch factories make liberal use of the mechanical ability of women; their best adjusters and timers are women. If any young lady reader should be interested in this work, which I love so dearly she has only to step into the nearest jewelry store and ask the jeweler to give her the address of the different trade schools which are always advertised in the trade papers. This field is not crowded.

FURNITURE FOR DINING ROOM

Should be simple and graceful, and not too heavy

SOMEHOW, when most people select furniture for a dining-room, they pick out heavy pieces. Numberless house owners have made this mistake, and furnished the dining-room with machine-made imitations of foreign, hand-made furniture. The furniture in the dining-room of a small home should be heavy enough to do the work required, but it should also be simple and graceful in appearance. Choose pieces of large dimensions and broad, squat members, and select each item for the room with an idea of the appearance of the whole.

Modern English lines are excellent for dining-room furniture: chairs and tables with plain, square legs, slightly tapering toward the foot; a buffet with little woodwork above the broad top, and plain drawers and lockers below. Oak is good wood for dining-rooms. It may be finished dark to match the trim of the room, or, where your dining-room is finished in white, the oak may be finished naturally, with no color at all in the stain. Mahogany is also in good taste in the dining-room.

Many of the most attractive of these modern dining-rooms have low paneled eadings in light oak on the walls, with cream on the ceiling to match. The walls above the panels are finished in rough sand plaster or covered with shagreen, leather board or similar wall covering. Between the beams above, the ceilings have a rough sand finish. Where the walls are of plaster, they are frequently tinted in soft colors like tan, gray, faded green or golden brown. Ceilings of cream, yellow or lighter shades of the wall colors are good. These are

much more attractive than the stronger colors, such as red, strong green and deep brown, so often injudiciously used.

A 42-inch round dining table will accommodate four people comfortably. With an extension model, 10 or 12 people can be served. A few years ago all the sideboards and buffets were elaborate affairs with countless lockers and drawers, the former hung with fancy doors, glazed with glass of every hue. Now utility and durability seem to be the prime points.

No family is so small that it cannot appreciate a serving table and find it a most useful article of furniture for the dining room. It relieves the strain put upon the buffet, besides offering a convenient counter from which to serve. Fruit is most frequently served from the serving table, and it is useful for the water pitcher and glasses.

Dining chairs usually have straighter backs than ordinary chairs, as it has been found that straight backed chairs are the most comfortable at the table. The backs should not be too high, for great difficulty will be experienced in trying to serve over an impenetrable wall of chair backs.—Pictorial Review.

SHINY SILVER

Silverware that is in daily use may be kept very bright if allowed to soak in strong borax water for four or five hours occasionally. Pour the water boiling hot over the plate, but let it cool as it will. This will save much rubbing and polishing.—Commoner.

Economical way of keeping house

SAYS a contributor to the Woman's Magazine: I propose to show how two people can live well in these high-priced days for \$5 a week. The young housekeeper, as a rule, is impatient of time and trouble. Steaks and chops, being quickly and easily prepared, are her standby. Now, while steaks and chops are undoubtedly very delicious when well cooked, they are no more so than some cuts which require long cooking and some attention as to preparation, but cost only half as much.

Should the young husband exclaim, "Oh, there's no use talking: my wife will simply not cook anything which requires much time in doing!" to him I would say, "My dear sir, buy your wife a fireless cooker."

By the use of this the fuel bill is not only reduced, but the saving in time, trouble, materials and utensils is considerable, as the most inexperienced housekeeper can hardly burn anything.

An important point, if one is to make this sum suffice for the weekly needs, is to avoid the expensive canned goods. Make use of the Italian tomato sauce for flavoring, as it is cheap and unexcelled for its purpose. It should be taken from the tin as soon as opened and placed in the refrigerator in a china or glass dish, where it will keep a long time.

Keep a bottle of capers on hand, as well as olives, some piquant sauce and tomato catsup. Also parsley and green peppers. It is all these little things which count in "tasty" cookery.

As for vegetables, creamed cabbage is superior to cauliflower; dried peas and lima beans can be soaked overnight, and are better than the canned. Beans,

black, white and kidney, are unexcelled in proteids.

Lettuce should always be freely used, as one head serves for a number of salads.

Fruits, such as baked apples, dried peaches and apricots and dried cherries, soaked overnight, are preferable to other desserts, as milk and eggs are expensive. Pies can seldom be allowed for two people. Fruits should be used in season, when they are reasonable.

In buying meats economically, it is first of all necessary to go personally to the market. In the morning you will see many small pieces of meat displayed on the counters which will suit your purse, and which the butcher would not cut to order of that size.

If you have a good refrigerator—as you should have—you can buy at once a small piece of beef (about two pounds), two loin lamb or mutton chops, or four veal chops with kidneys attached—and a couple of pounds of corned beef. Buying in this way you need only go to market twice a week.

The corned beef you can have cold, sliced, with a lettuce salad or cooked with cabbage and potatoes, if you prefer. Another time you can pick up a small piece of beef for a pot-roast, and have a Hungarian goulash from the remainder.

Now you are not supposed to buy all these things at once, but if you follow this plan, and are careful not to waste, your meat-bill should not be over \$2 a week, and \$3 should suffice for the grocer. Occasionally you can indulge in a small steak, but seldom. Roasts spell ruin for a small family. Also the boned chicken is cheaper for two than the whole fowl.

"MY BEST CHOCOLATE RECIPE"

Delicious dishes not difficult to make

THESE selected chocolate recipes are from the Ladies Home Journal:

Steamed Chocolate Pudding—One and one half squares of chocolate, one quarter cupful of butter, one half cupful of sugar, two eggs, one half cupful of milk, one cupful of flour, one teaspoonful of baking powder, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract, lemon sauce.

Cream the butter and sugar together, add the yolks of the eggs well beaten, the milk, the chocolate grated and mixed with the flour, the baking powder, the vanilla extract and the whites of the eggs stiffly beaten. Pour into a buttered mold, cover with a buttered paper and steam steadily for one hour. Serve with whipped cream or lemon sauce.

To make the lemon sauce: Blend one tablespoonful of butter with one tablespoonful of flour in a small saucepan over the fire, add one cupful of sugar, one cupful of water and the grated rind and strained juice of half a lemon. Stir until they boil for five minutes, then strain and use.

Chocolate Nut Cake—Two tablespoonfuls of milk, five tablespoonfuls of melted chocolate, three eggs, 1½ cupfuls of sugar, 1½ cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one half cupful of butter, one half cupful of water, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract, nut filling.

Sift the flour and baking powder together twice. Add the extract to the water. Beat the yolks of the eggs until light, then add the milk to them. Cream the butter and sugar; add the yolks of the eggs, the melted chocolate, the water and flour. Beat the batter until smooth, then fold in the well-beaten whites of the eggs. Bake in two layers. To make the filling: Dissolve two cupfuls of sugar in two thirds of a cupful of boiling water and allow to boil, without stirring, until it will spin a thread. Pour upon the whites of two well-beaten eggs, stirring constantly. Mix in one cupful of chopped nut meats, and when it begins to thicken spread between the layers of cake.

Chocolate Pie—Two ounces of unsweetened chocolate, one cupful of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of flour, one cupful of boiling water, two eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract.

Mix the sugar and flour in a saucepan,

then stir in the boiling water. When smooth add the chocolate and stir the mixture over the fire until the chocolate melts. Remove the pan from the fire, add the yolks of the eggs beaten with one tablespoonful of water and the butter. Set the saucepan in a pan of boiling water, cover and cook for 10 minutes, stirring occasionally. Cool and flavor with vanilla. Turn into a baked pastry shell. Beat up the whites of the eggs stiffly, then gradually beat in a quarter of a cupful of sugar. Spread over the pie and bake in a slow oven until the meringue is firm. Whipped and sweetened cream may be spread on the top in place of the meringue.

Chocolate Crullers—Two ounces of unsweetened chocolate, three cupfuls of flour, three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract, one-quarter teaspoonful of salt, two eggs, one cupful of milk, one cupful of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter.

Sift together the flour, baking powder, sugar and salt. Rub the butter finely into them, and the eggs well beaten, the vanilla, milk and the chocolate melted. Mix into a smooth dough, roll out on a floured baking board, cut into rings and fry in plenty of smoking-hot fat. Drain and sprinkle over with fine sugar.

Chocolate Cream Custard—Two ounces of grated chocolate, one quart of hot milk, one-half cupful of cold milk, six eggs, one cupful of sugar, one teaspoonful of vanilla extract.

Put the quart of milk into a saucepan and bring it to the boiling point. Mix the chocolate and cold milk together, add to them some of the boiling milk, then pour back into the saucepan, stirring all the time. When almost boiling add the yolks of the eggs beaten with the sugar and vanilla extract. Remove from the fire and add the beaten whites of three of the eggs. Divide into custard cups. Beat up the remaining whites of eggs, then gradually beat into them three tablespoonfuls of sugar. Drop a spoonful of this meringue on to the top of each of the custards and set away to cool.

Among the coverlets are those of white linen embroidered with a similar design in color, in this way carrying out the color scheme of the bedroom.

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TRIED RECIPES

DRIED APPLE ROLL. COOK one pint of sun-dried apples in plenty of water till done. Drain off the juice, mash and sweeten the apples. Take one cupful of flour, two level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and a scant teaspoonful of salt. Sift together, and work in one heaping tablespoonful of butter. Add enough sweet milk to make a dough stiff enough to be easily handled. Roll to one quarter inch in thickness and spread with one quarter inch of the mashed and sweetened apples, roll and place in a pudding pan. Mix two thirds cupful sugar and two tablespoonfuls of flour and spread over the roll. Dot generously with butter and season with a little nutmeg. Heat the juice of the apples, and pour over all. There should be just enough juice to cover the roll. If not enough, add hot water. Bake three quarters of an hour, basting frequently, and serve warm with the sauce in which it was baked. This is delicious, and you will hardly recognize the homely dried apple.

BAKED CABBAGE. Boil cabbage tender in two waters, drain and set aside until cold, then chop fine. Mix together two beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls of cream, a saltspoonful of salt and a dash of paprika. Stir this into the chopped cabbage and put into a buttered pudding dish. Sprinkle bread crumbs over the top, and bake until brown.

FRICASSEED CABBAGE. Boil and chop as in the last recipe and keep hot while you cook together in a saucepan a tablespoonful of butter and one (heaping) of flour; when they bubble, pour upon them a cupful of hot milk. Stir to a smooth sauce; turn into this the chopped cabbage, cook for a minute, season and serve.

SHREDDED CABBAGE AND CHEESE. Cut a cabbage into shreds and boil it in salted water until tender. Drain and stand in a heated colander at the side of the range. Cook together two teaspoonfuls of butter and two of flour and pour upon them a pint of hot milk. Season with salt and pepper and stir in three heaping tablespoonfuls of grated cheese and cook, stirring constantly, for just a minute. Turn the cabbage into a deep vegetable dish and pour the cheese sauce over it.

CABBAGE CREAM SALAD. Prepare as in the preceding recipe, only cutting the shreds into inch lengths before dropping them into cold water. Beat a pint of cream very stiff. Drain the cabbage, sprinkle lightly with salt and stir it into the whipped cream, turning and tossing until it is thoroughly coated with the white foam. Serve at once with crackers and cheese. The cabbage should be tender and crisp for this dish.—Portland Express and Advertiser.

A new asparagus cooker is oblong, sufficiently large to admit of two good sized bunches cooking at one time.

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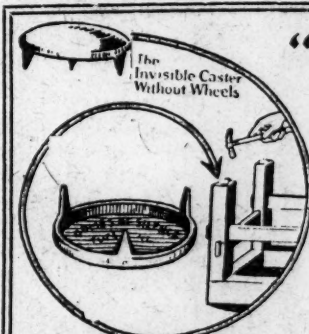
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For sponging black things use a piece of black woolen cloth. After sponging on both sides lay a moderately thick piece of wrapping paper over the veils and press with a warm iron.

WHITE BATHROOM

A small bathroom is much better in white paint. There are excellent enamel paints to be had which can be used on plaster and woodwork alike, leaving a finish that water will not harm, says a Ladies' Home Journal writer. I should advise very light cream, and then with a blue-and-white cotton rug and bath mat you will have a very fresh and pretty bathroom.

FOR STENCILING

For stenciling, a fairly close weave of cloth is recommended by an exchange. Denims give good results, and the finer qualities of canvas and crash. Unbleached muslin can be used for nursery hangings, table covers, pillow tops and bedspreads.

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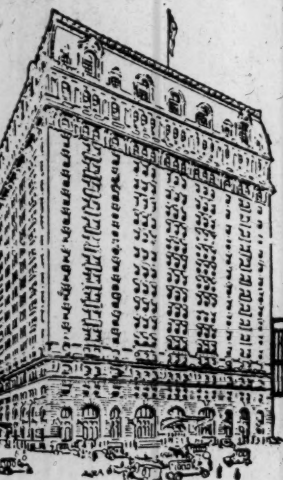
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Suites, 3, 4, 5 rooms, with bath, by the

month or year. A comfortable and homelike

hotel with large and airy rooms and a first-

class cuisine at moderate prices.

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BOSTON—HOTEL VENDOME

COMMONWEALTH AVENUE

Distinguished for its clientele, ap-

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attractive to permanent and transient

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COMMONWEALTH HOTEL, Inc.

BEACON HILL—Rooms with hot water, show-

er bath, \$7 to \$8 per week; rooms, private bath,

\$10.50 to \$14; transient, \$1 per day and up;

tennis court.

WATERBURY INN Waterbury, Vermont.

Modern in every detail. Open fires, large sunny

rooms. All winter sports here.

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"The House of Satisfaction"

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A MODERN UP-TO-DATE HOTEL.

CENTRALLY LOCATED.

ONE AND A HALF BLOCKS FROM

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140 ROOMS } \$1.50 up

35 With Bath } EUROPEAN PLAN.

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Private Residential House in one of the

best parts of London. Every comfort of

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The Blackstone

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The House of Harmony

Just far enough from the noise and the dirt of the loop district, yet within easy walking distance of all the theatres, retail stores and banks.

Facing the lake front on Michigan Boulevard, at Hubbard Place, the Blackstone is ideally situated. The view of the lake is magnificent and the air is delightful.

The Blackstone is the accepted place in Chicago for the best people.

Single rooms with lavatory.....\$2.50

Single rooms with bath.....\$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00

Large double rooms with bath.....\$5.00 to \$8.00

Parlor, reception hall, bedroom and bath.....\$10.00 to \$25.00

(Each bathroom has an outside window)

The Drake Hotel Co.

Owners and Managers.



Merchants Hotel

Saint Paul, Minn.

EUROPEAN PLAN

Monitor readers will receive every attention

RATES \$1.00 to \$1.50 PER DAY

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GOOD CAFE AT MODERATE PRICES

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HOTEL KUPPER

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Conveniently located in Shopping District.

CAFE OF PARTICULAR EXCELLENCE

Especially desirable for Ladies Traveling Alone.

European Plan—\$1.00 to \$3.00 per day



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PORTLAND, ORE.

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The Premier Hotel.

Opened in 1910.

Cost \$1,500,000.

H. J. TREMAIN, Manager.

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European and American.

250 Rooms. 100 Private Baths.

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Washington Hotel

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Overlooking Harbor and Sound.

All Rooms with Private Bath.

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Superior Dining Service and Cafe.

One of the Finest Hotels on the Pacific Coast.

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A "Home" Hotel Attractive to Nice People

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400 ROOMS.

FIREPROOF.

\$1.50 Up. European.

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BOATING, BATHING, FISHING,

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TENNIS, GOLF

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HAMPTON ROADS, the rendezvous

of the Nation's Warships.

Special weekly rates June to

October.

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ADAMS, Mgr., Fortress Monroe, Va.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE HAMILTON

14th and K Streets, N. W.

A select modern family and transient

hotel, most conveniently located and home-

like. Good table. American plan. Rates

\$2.50 up per day. Special rates by week,

month and season. Send for booklet.

IRVING O. BALL, Prop.

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Quaint Historic

NEW ORLEANS

America's Convention and Carnival City

The St. Charles

Finest All-Year Hotel in the South

Completely rehabilitated, under new

HAPPY THE MAN THAT HAS A TINY GARDEN OF FLOWERS

More Joy to Him Than Is
Felt by Marketman Over
Multitude of Blooms—
Bacon's Nature Picture

WORDS OF QUOTED

By JOHN HUNTER SEDGWICK

ONE of the most graphic pieces of writing that has ever been done is Bacon's essay "Of Gardens," you can almost smell the flowers in it and see their colors, and although these show the set elaboration that marks a part of Elizabethan work, there before the eyes blossom and glow the gentle splendors of flowers, fruit and shrubs. Bacon embroiders his essay with names of flowers and other growing things as a court tailor in his day would have adorned a cloak and doublet with silver and gold and gems, yet the flowers carry their wholesomeness even though preserved in printer's ink and have a charm and beauty that no precious metals ever possessed.

Many times have his opening words been quoted, "God Almighty first planted a Garden," and many times have men delighted themselves with his royal plans for a garden; Viscount St. Albans thinks a "princelike" garden ought not to be well under 30 acres, and we are sure that many honest men have dreamed and gloated over little flowered plots that smiled within a tiny fraction of this somewhat lordly estimate. Many a man not a prince loves a garden and the worse he keeps it the more ideal his ardor; a wonderful book has yet to be written about the gardens that clumsy men have tried to grow, having fond hopes that their achievements might burgeon to the rosy standards of the pictures on the seed packages. What crafty, kindly schemes of home economy have not twined themselves about early peas that blossomed, alas, merely as sweet possibilities! What rows of carnations, pomegranates, convolvuli and musk roses have not blazoned the lawn of the simple-minded beginner, who thought that he had put to tattoo the grateful earth with plenty of seeds, shampoo it at intervals with rakes, water it sometimes and then to do little else than weave garlands for his wife and the baby from the crop that poured in thanksgiving from his garden, the most beautiful in the world. Never mind, he had a good time and here and there a flower did come up.

The man that raises but a few flowers, enjoys them the most; he may envy the joyful marketman, but this one has no poetry; when he thinks of a couple of million roses does he conjure up anything about Hafiz, or nightingales or Devonshire lanes? By no means; he looks upon them as so much stuff to be sold and with the proceeds he intends to buy a light ginger-colored touring car. Perhaps the perfume of the car will make him think of his lost roses. This same lord of a million blossoms sees nothing shy or woody about crocuses and violets; on the contrary when their delightful images come to him he ponders over manures and dreams of bone-meal. But the man with a few flowers, he is the happy man for whom the earth has a thousand modest joys and the utmost ingenuity of the comic illustrator has been unable to divest him of a certain kindly sincerity that the subjects of that gifted gentleman do not always display.

One of the important things about quotation is that by it you can give something far better than you yourself could ever dream of; we are in an age when style, classic and otherwise, has been much studied and talked about until we almost dislike the mention of the word out of an odd and helpless desire to be no more cloyed with imitable perfection; but, after all, words must be used still. What, then, do you think of this sweet-smelling posy that Bacon ties for you? "For March, there comes violets, especially the single blue, which are the earliest; the yellow daffodil; the daisy; the almond-tree in blossom; the peach tree in blossom; the cornelian-tree in blossom; sweet-briar. In April follow the double white violet; the wall-flower; the stock-gillflower; the cowslip; flower-de-luces, and lilies of all natures; rosemary-flowers; the tulip; the double daisy; the pale daffodil; the French honeysuckle; the cherry-tree in blossom; the damask and plum-trees in blossom; the white thorn in leaf; the lilac-tree." If you read these over and then close your eyes and think of that particular piece of quiet country-side that we all cherish in some fashion or other, there is spread before you a picture such as no involved subtlety of language could ever paint; you are not cold, admire something, but it is put before you and you admire it for its own sake. It is beauty with fresh air blowing through it.

There are some descriptions of scents and perfumes in literature that make one instinctively try to open the windows; but mark the freshness and liveliness of the description and the thing described in the sentence, "And because the breath of flowers is far sweeter in the air (where it comes and goes like the warbling of music) than in the hand, therefore nothing is more fit for that delight, than to know what be the flowers and plants that do best perfume the air." "Where it comes and goes like the warbling of sweet music" is a line that shows why Bacon did not write Shakespeare's plays or Shakespeare the "Advancement of Learning"; such conceptions were in the air at that time and men did not burn coal-oil to the Muses, but looked about at the sea and the earth, the flowers and the sky, being content to admit that they are beautiful. Bacon, although he would admit in his garden "some other little figure, with

broad plates of round colored glass gilt, for the sun to play upon," nevertheless drew the line at some conceits. He says of making figures and knots with colored earth in the garden that "they be but toys; you may see as good sights many times in tarts." This, to make a Shakespeare pun, is a tart comment. Had Bacon voyaged into certain champagnes that we know of, what would have been his words wiser; he feasted his eyes upon an antlered deer or the faithful Newfoundland rendered in cast iron to enrich the lawn of some happy citizen? Perhaps he would have held it to be a rare commodity, but we doubt whether it would have got off as free as that, because when he let his intellect go unfettered by his cunning or ambition, he saw through and through a device that sought to combine impossible elements, and this iron dog forever posing with its rigid frame and unexpressive tail, would have roused the rich, careful laughter of a philosopher. At all events, though in their gardens in those days they had great birds of clipped yew, and "statues" and little flags and bits of shining, colored glass, they had been mercifully spared certain modern improvements, and if the reader like flowers and grass, let him read this noble essay in praise of the ever new things that grow for our delight.

AT RAILROAD TERMINALS

The New York Central railway private car No. 490 occupied by Vice-President and General Manager James H. Huston of the Boston & Albany road was attached to the Albany express from South station yesterday en route to New York city on company business.

The American Express Company has inaugurated through car business between Chelsea and New York city via North station, Worcester and Springfield over the Boston & Maine, Boston & Albany and New Haven roads.

A special Boston & Maine train, consisting of combination and private car No. 333, left North station at 8 o'clock this morning with Superintendent Wm. F. Ray and official staff aboard. A three days' inspection tour over both main lines between Boston and Portland is planned, also a few of the important branches.

The Pullman Company will inaugurate through Boston and Chicago service, commencing Thursday, March 28, on train No. 41, leaving South station over the Boston & Albany road at 10 o'clock a. m.

For the Fessenden school students en route to New York city today, the Boston & Albany road furnished special parlor car service, attached to the 9:15 a. m. New York via Springfield express, from South station.

For the accommodation of Smith College students Boston bound from Northampton, Mass. today, the Boston & Maine road ran a first class Pullman train into North station at 3:15 p. m.

The Allston shops of the Boston & Albany road is placing the equipment belonging to their relief ice train in first class condition, for service in April.

The American Express Company received at South station yesterday a large shipment of Columbia river salmon loaded in Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget sound fast express refrigerator car consigned to the Boston market.

The car department of the Boston & Maine road has received from the Concord shops 25 platform lamp coaches for suburban service out of Boston with a branch terminal layover.

Daniel H. Nickols, a New Haven railway veteran passenger engineer in the Boston and Dedham service, is spending a few weeks with relatives on the cape.

SIX APPOINTMENTS MADE BY GOV. FOSS

Governor Foss sent nominations to the executive council today as follows: Margaret Smith of Taunton, trustee of the Taunton state hospital; Edmund C. Eldridge of Oak Bluffs, public administrator, vice Everett A. Davis, resigned; William W. Heffner of Gilbertville, associate medical examiner for the tenth Worcester district; James P. Doran of New Bedford, special judge of the third district court of Bristol; James R. Cunneen, trustee of the Bradford-Durfee textile school; Edward W. Brewer of Boston, clerk of the municipal court at West Roxbury.

The appointments lie over one week under the rules.

BUSINESS WOMEN PLAN CLUBHOUSE

Extension of membership in the Business Women's Club, which was organized last fall is the purpose of an open meeting to be held tomorrow evening at the Twentieth Century Club on Joy street. The club is prepared to take definite steps for a clubhouse.

The purpose of the organization is to bring together for mutual helpfulness those women who are actively connected with the business of the community. The plan provides for a clubhouse within easy access of the business district and equipped for lunch and dinner service, an assembly room and reading and resting rooms.

WITH OUR ADVERTISERS

Given the texture and glaze of pottery, the transparency and polish of glass, the design of the article is the next, and by no means the least important feature of its construction. Even ordinary cooking and kitchen utensils must be made to conform to beauty so far as it is consistent with the uses to which they are to be put. France, Germany, Italy, England, China and Japan are called upon to yield up their artistic ideals and contribute of their best to modern manufacture. From all over the world Jones, McDuffee, Stratton & Co., of 33 Franklin street, Boston, Mass., gather together their immense stock of china, glassware, pottery, etc., one of the most extensive to be found. This is one of the oldest firms of its kind in America and has a constant exhibition of new and beautiful things for the pedestal, the mantel, the cabinet, the breakfast, luncheon and dinner service, the best from all lands. Goods are carried from the very expensive and exclusive to the moderate priced, the selection in all instances such as to meet the demands of good taste. Patterns have been selected with a view to their use in private homes, country or seashore cottages, clubs or hotels. Among them are many things suitable for wedding gifts.

Even a well fitting shoe does not look attractive unless it is clean and properly black, or tan or white. The well dressed man and woman keep always at hand shoe polishes. Whittemore's have attained a wide-spread reputation for excellence. Gilt Edge blacks and polishes women's and children's boots and shoes, and shines without rubbing. It is ascertained by the manufacturers to be the only women's shoe dressing that positively contains oil. Dandy is a combination for cleaning and polishing all kinds of russet or tan shoes. Quick White makes dirty canvas shoes clean and white. As it is in liquid form it can be quickly and easily applied. Any of these can be obtained of local dealers or of Whittemore Bros. & Co., 20-26 Albany street, Cambridge, Mass.

Since the first safety pin was invented many improvements made it still safer for the user; but the safety of the fabric through which it was thrust was not considered and the safety pin was most unsafe to the things it pinned. This has been obviated by the invention of the Capsheaf, the safety pin without a coil. The coil spring which catches and tears the clothing in other pins has been eliminated, so that this safety pin not only is safe from coming undone, and dropping out, but the things which it pins are not injured by it. It is stiff, strong and sharp, and made in all sizes by the Judson Pin Company of Rochester, N. Y.

New York women are reveling in the opportunity given by James McCreery & Co. to buy wide summer dress silks at a considerable reduction. Many of these are in a variety of hairline or pencil stripes in navy blue and white or black and white, cool and neat looking, speaking of summer as much as any washable fabric can. A superior quality of printed foulards and satins in double width have been even more reduced. They are in choice novelty designs and colors. Imported ramie linen suitings in all shades and white and black, imported French woven voile, printed marisettes and St. Gall embroidered swisses also have been placed in the sale. McCreery's is known all over the American continent for the high character of its goods, so that women visiting New York city always make a point of a shopping expedition to its stores before going away.

Five chairs of exquisite artistry have been brought across the waters by the Paine Furniture Company of Boston, Mass., and are now on exhibition and sale at its establishment, 48 Canal street. One is a mirror back chair, a copy of an original in the famous Pendleton collection, and a fine example of Chippendale. The elaborate carving of the original has been carefully reproduced in old mahogany. The chair is upholstered in English sundour. A second chair is Chinese Chippendale. It is in old mahogany with fret-work back and seat of hand carved. The legs and base of the seat are delicately carved. Very unusual is a chair of black lacquer, made by a secret process brought from Japan and known to only a few men. The design shows flowers, birds and human figures in bold relief. The back and seat are of cane. An Adam chair of satinwood has exquisite hand decorations. The back is of spiderweb caning surrounding a wood panel. The seat is cane cushioned with English sundour. A design of exceptional dignity is an Elizabethan highback of antique oak with cane seat and back. The arms are beautifully turned and the legs are heavy with elaborate scroll carving. The Paine Furniture Company deals in a high class of furniture, but also sells that of simpler design suitable for

EMBROIDERY SALES FORECAST
KANSAS CITY—A quarter million dollars will be spent in Kansas City for embroidery in the next two weeks if the business is as good as the manufacturers expect it to be. Ten of the largest European factories will have their lines on exhibit here during that time, and wholesalers, jobbers and merchants from all over Missouri will be here to buy their goods for the spring of 1913.

LARGE STORE TO BE BUILT
ST. PAUL, Minn.—Permit was issued recently to the Theodore Hamm Company for the construction of a five-story brick and concrete department store on the north side of East Seventh street, between Robert and Jackson streets. It will cost \$180,000.

LEXINGTON HIGH GROWS
LEXINGTON, Mass.—Frank H. Damon, superintendent, has issued his annual report which shows there are 200 pupils enrolled in the high school. Four years ago there were 118 pupils in the high school.

PROTECT POTASH, SAYS MR. TAFT

WASHINGTON—President Taft sent to Congress on Tuesday a message urging the immediate enactment of a law to protect from private entry and exploitation fields of potash such as recently were discovered in southern California.

The President said there was no lawful way for him to protect these mines from entry, and proposed that Congress would find the necessary protection in a bill introduced by Senator Smoot, on which was an amendment to the withdrawal act that governs entries on public lands.

MILWAUKEE MAN APPOINTED
MADISON, Wis.—The Wisconsin industrial commission has announced the appointment of H. J. Beckerle, Milwaukee, as assistant superintendent of the free employment bureau in that city, at a salary of \$80 a month.

BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

EVERETT
The list of honor pupils of the evening schools was announced today by Superintendent of Schools Fairfield Whitney. It follows: Miss Gertrude Schuster, Raphael Sencigavillan, Leon Diehl, Miss Eva Harvender, Miss Marion Brown, Coleridge Mullins, Joseph Dolan, Miss Alfreida G. Lyon, Miss Emma Woodend, Miss Elizabeth Belleville, Miss Eva Brown, Miss Katherine Burns, Miss Anna Campbell, Miss Helen Richards, Miss Lucy Raddin, Miss Mary Bennett, Walter Priest, Nelson L. Bellisle, Walter Guild, Elmer Self, Miss Alice Young, Miss Elizabeth Kilderry, Miss Helen Hughes and George McNulty.

MALDEN
Owing to the increased business, the Malden & Melrose Gaslight Company is to erect a new gas holdlight near the present holder at Commercial street which will contain 2,000,000 cubic feet of gas, the cost to be about \$150,000. Fred T. Ley & Co. of Springfield has the contract. The new tank will be completed about Dec. 1.

ROCKLAND
The Mothers Mutual Improvement Society observed "Father Night" in Channing hall Tuesday evening. After a reception a supper was served and then there was a program of vocal and instrumental music, readings, etc. The committee in charge was Mrs. E. H. Everson, Mrs. Annie Bradford, Mrs. H. T. Smith, Mrs. Charles Fletcher, Mrs. F. T. Sheldon, Mrs. J. W. Faulkner, Mrs. Jason Hersey and Mrs. Marshall Lane.

QUINCY
James D. Howlett, head master of the high school, has been elected master of the high school at Medford. He has not yet decided as to whether he will accept.

READING
The Royal Arch degree will be worked tonight at the meeting of Reading Royal Arch chapter, A. F. and A. M.

BROOKLINE
Samuel J. Elder will address the Men's Club of All Saints church at their annual dinner at the University Club next Saturday night.

WALTHAM
In a letter to City Clerk Hall the city hall and public library commission, asked by the aldermen for a report on the progress made in preparing plans and selecting a site for the buildings, says it has explained the problems to Mayor Duane and asked the chief executive for his views. Until they are received the commission believes that a public discussion of the problems is out of place. Members of the commission are Col. George H. Doty, Joseph R. Worcester and Charles M. Getchell.

LEXINGTON
At the second adjournment of the annual town meeting appropriations of the finance committee amounting to \$32,535 were voted.

HANOVER
A meeting of the Third District Massachusetts Poultry Association will be held in Firemen's hall at Mann's corner Friday evening.

WHITMAN
The twenty-sixth anniversary of the Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregational church will be celebrated April 9.

EAST BRIDGEWATER
The senior class of the East Bridgewater high school will leave Friday afternoon for Washington. They will return April 4.

PEMBROKE
The high school will close Friday and the members of the senior class will leave in the afternoon for Washington, D. C.

ARLINGTON
The town voted appropriations recommended by the committee of 21 at the adjourned town meeting, amounting to \$333,836.

DEDHAM
The board of sewer commissioners has organized with Henry R. Alexander as chairman and Charles A. Turner, clerk.

ABINGTON
McPherson W. R. C. held a party in Grand Army hall Tuesday evening.

LUMBER INQUIRY OPENS IN BUFFALO

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Government investigation into the lumber business in all parts of the United States was begun here Tuesday by United States Commissioner Samuel Hitchcock of New York.

The specific case under consideration is that of the United States against the Eastern Retail Lumber Dealers Association, in which the government alleges that the members of the association have established a blacklist. The Buffalo hearing will last three days. The commission will go to Cleveland and Pittsburgh and finally to Boston.

BILL BARS STOP WATCH
WASHINGTON—Representative Pepper of Iowa introduced a bill on Tuesday which provides that no stop watch or other time-measuring instrument shall be used to determine the time it takes any government employee to perform a given task.

AIRSHIP SPEEDOMETER INVENTED
BELOIT, Wis.—A curious little device has been invented by a resident of this city that will, when attached to an aeroplane, show the exact speed the machine is making through the air.

TRAVEL

Unique—Instructive
MAGNIFICENT
CRUISES
—OF—
Entertainment and Education
Cruise No. 1. Davenport to the Gulf of Mexico; will take 24 days, prices range from \$80 to \$115. Steamer leaves Davenport Monday, April 15, at 3 P. M., returning Thursday, May 8th.
Cruise No. 2. Davenport to Louisville and Cincinnati, 16 days, prices range \$55 to \$85. Leave Davenport Saturday, May 11th, at 3 P. M., returning Sunday, May 26th.
Splendid steamer "Morning Star" for Cruise No. 1. The entire river from St. Louis down will be covered in daylight, with night lay overs at Memphis, Vicksburg and Baton Rouge. The entire trip is a continuous feast of interest and enjoyment. May in the South is the loveliest month of the year. The trip from New Orleans 110 miles to the Gulf at the Gulf is the great feature of the entire trip.
Capt. W. A. Blair, in personal charge, will look after the comfort and pleasure of his guests. The cruise last year was a tremendous success.
For full particulars address W. A. BLAIR, Manager, Davenport, Iowa, or Hotel and Travel Department, The Christian Science Monitor.

TRAVEL

NORTHERN STEAMBOAT CO.
WHITE COLLAR LINE
DAVENPORT, IOWA.
Jamaica, Queen of the West Indies
If you long for the delicious, care-free, fun-provoking life out of doors, take one of our big, new steamers to Jamaica. It is an ideal place for an Easter holiday.
You can leave New York any Wednesday on our 22-day cruise to Jamaica, the Panama Canal and Colombia. Privilege of stop-over in Jamaica, where the Hotel Myrtlebank at Kingston affords a comfortable base from which to explore the wonders of this lovely island. The time to go is now. Fare for the entire cruise is \$135.00. Send for illustrated booklet.
To Jamaica only and back, \$85.50.
21-day cruise to Jamaica, Panama Canal and Costa Rica every Saturday from New York, \$110.00.

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Or any Authorized Ticket or Tourist Agent.
To EUROPE
BY THE ROYAL LINE
Fastest and Best
Montreal-Bristol, Eng.
Wednesday
1000 Miles River & Gulf
3 1/2 Days Ocean
W. H. EAVES
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Canada & New England
Steamships Ltd., 250 St. James Street, Montreal

TO EUROPE

Spring and Summer parties now forming. For particulars and other information address Dept. A. MASTERS FOREIGN TOURS, 243 Washington St., Boston.

JOY LINE

TO BOSTON
Daily and Sunday
New Management—Improved Service
Ticket Office, 214 Washington St., Boston

WASHINGTON

SEVEN-DAY
Personally-Conducted Tours
March 29, April 12, 26, May 10, 1912
Round-Trip Rate from Boston \$26.00
(\$28.00 for Tour of May 10)
Stop-over at Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York returning
For detailed information apply to Rodney Macdonough, D. P. A., No. 3 Bromfield St., cor. Washington St., Boston, Mass.
TOUR TO GETTYSBURG MAY 25
Rate from New York \$13.00

Pennsylvania R. R.

EUROPE IN 1912
Select limited parties sailing June 28, 60-day tour \$435.00; June 29, 72-day tour \$490.00. Highest class. Best hotels throughout. Card or send for copy of our European booklet describing above and many other tours.

BEEKMAN TOURIST COMPANY

322 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.



This monogram on the radiator stands for all you can ask in a motor car

Every person who buys a Chalmers car may expect it to be right. Chalmers cars are built to give satisfaction year in and year out to those who buy them.

JEWHITTEN-GILMORE CO.
907 BOYLSTON ST.

THE MONITOR HOTEL ADVERTISEMENTS REACH A LARGE NUMBER OF TRAVELERS.

TRAVEL

THE NEW STEAMERS
Franconia.....April 16, May 14, June 11
Lacania.....April 30, May 28, June 25
*Calls at Fishguard.
New York—Fishguard—Liverpool
Mauretania.....April 3, April 24, May 22
Lusitania.....April 17, May 8, May 29
*Caronia.....April 10, May 4, June 1
*Campania.....May 15, June 5, June 26
*Calls at Queenstown.
New York—Medit.—Adriatic
Ivernia.....March 29, May 16, July 5
Carpathia.....April 11, May 30, July 18
Saxonia.....April 23, June 12, Aug. 1

For special and automobile tours rates to Egypt, the Far East, South Africa, South America, or further information, apply to

126 State Street, Boston

Visit Yellowstone Park this Summer
Season June 15 to September 15
Send six 2c stamps for two beautiful books that tell of the Park and the way to go. The titles are "Through Wonderland" and "Through the Fortunate North-West." Ask about low fare to the Park and North Pacific Coast. Responder: the Northern Pacific is the only line to Gardiner Gateway—official Park entrance.
Through sleeping car service direct to Gardiner. Address C. E. FOSTER, Dist. Pass. Agt., 207 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass. Phone Main 3161
A. M. CLELAND, Gen. Pass. Agt., St. Paul, Minn.
Northern Pacific Ry.

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RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

That very excellent monthly contribution which appears in the American Golfer, entitled "Ideas and Dodges" is well worth reading. In the March issue the writer says about the particular point we dealt with in our last putting article: "Mr. Hilton for one is always talking and writing about hitting the ball truly." He doubts if most golfers have any clear idea as to what is meant by this and goes on to explain: "Generally it may be said that to hit the ball truly is to hit it as you meant to hit it and without any wavering or hesitation of any kind, and again it has to be further said that a ball is always hit, in a sense, truly when the movements of the wrists, and the forearms, if they are employed, go through even without a jerk and without any change of direction or pace from the beginning to the end, and when the head of the club likewise follows an even line all the way through. It is when there is a kink in the movements and a break in the line of direction along which the head of the club is traveling, or a movement of the body such as upsets the whole arrangement, that the ball is not hit truly, there is a feeling of awkwardness and extreme uncertainty at the moment of impact, and the whole thing goes to pieces.

There are some teachers who teach that you must always putt from the middle of the club and we know quite well that there are many fine putters who do nothing of the kind, but indulge in the strangest eccentricities. The fact is that it is really easier to putt from the middle than any other way, and one should get into this way if possible; but if strong individual inclination leads you in some other direction the first thing to do is to make up your mind as to the way in which you really want to putt, and to decide that, if possible, it is the best way for you, and when you have done that you must make the most careful notes upon your own method, so that you can carry it out precisely the same way every time. There is no axiom about putting that is so deadly certain in its application as this, that you may adopt any method of putting that you like, even to the extent of standing on one leg or putting with only one hand; but what you must do is to putt in exactly the same way every time or you will never know what you are doing. The stance should be the same, the club should be held in the same way, and the body should be faced to the stroke the same and the ball should be hit from the same part of the club. It does not really matter how he puts, but he must always putt in the same way.

It is astonishing how easy it is to fall into error as to the place on the face of the club from which the putt should be made. The mistake may be made gradually, and then it is all the more aggravating and difficult to discover. So he is in despair, and never suspects the real cause of the trouble, that he is putting a quarter of an inch nearer to the head or the toe, as the case may be, and

has got there gradually by thirty-seconds of an inch at a time. When he finds this out he will soon be all right, but sometimes he may take years to find it out. I would therefore propose to the golfer who has got his own way of putting and is right on it at the time, that he should make a mark on the blade of his putter denoting the exact center from which the ball should be hit; and when he is inclined to be wobbly and uncertain in his putting form he might go to the length of sticking a bit of stamp paper over this spot in the morning when he is going out to play, so that he may be certain of hitting the ball from that place.

Now that you have decided on your stance and we have read great authorities on how the ball should be hit for an ordinary putt, and touched on the question of strength and the kind of putt for rough or smooth greens, let us turn our attention to the way to grip the club and then to what we may call fancy putting.

The reason I did not refer to the grip earlier is that like the stance it is not subject to hard and fast rules. The majority of the great players interlock the little finger of the right hand with the first finger of the left and many put the right thumb down the shaft. A great number who do not use the interlocking grip with any other club do so with a putter. The most notable perhaps is Miss Adair. She puts her left thumb round but the right down the shaft. Here is what Jack White says: "I am a great believer in the overlapping grip for all putts. It gives the player more command over the club, and enables him to acquire a much finer touch; indeed, where the wrists are used I consider this grip essential. I do not think I should be far wrong in saying that the great majority of fine putters use their wrists and keep their body absolutely steady. The three fingers of my right hand overlap the left hand, the second finger being over the left thumb which is down the shaft. This leaves the forefinger of the right hand free, and I find by using it only to guide the putter I can judge the strength of the putt much better."

Walter Travis' methods are almost identical and the following is also taken from G. W. Bedlam's little book illustrating the putting theories of these two great authorities. Travis says: "In putting, my grip is radically different from that usually adopted, chiefly in that the first finger of the left hand overrides the little finger of the right hand. The club is first grasped in the fingers of the right hand—delicately, yet firmly—with the thumb down the shaft and in the palm of the right hand. The initial movement of the stroke is made by and from the left wrist. I putt entirely with the right hand from the wrist. The right forefinger is the chief instrument in the operation. The body does not enter at all into the stroke. The whole movement is confined so far as possible to the wrists."

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mills at 12 cents will retail in America at 25 cents and in England at 19 cents. In America while we sell to the consumer cloths of the low grades cheaper than in England, in high-grade goods we ask far more for them than they do.

It is also pointed out that it costs 40 per cent more to put up a mill in America than in England, and looms cost from 50 per cent to 70 per cent more, and automatic looms cost 2½ times more.

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—Otis N. Pierce, president of the New Bedford Cotton Manufacturers Association says that, while there is no sufficient detail in the summary of the tariff board's report on the cotton schedule to permit specific comment, he had expected a different showing.

Mr. Pierce says that certain grades of fine yarns can be purchased in the open market in England, for less than the spinning costs in this country. He sees nothing menacing in the report.

RUSSIAN BILL ADOPTED

NEW YORK—The Council of the Empire has adopted the ministerial bill for the encouragement of the manufacture in Russia of agricultural machinery. The council restored the bounties which the Duma rejected and reduced the range of machinery to be admitted free of duty, which the Duma enlarged, says a New York Herald despatch from St. Petersburg.

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The spring examination of applicants for entrance to the Massachusetts Nautical Training School will be held on board the training ship RANGER, Charlestown Navy Yard, on Saturday, April 13, 1912.

Application papers and other information can be obtained by addressing Commissioners, Nautical Training School, Room 110, State House, Boston.

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SHIP FINDS COAL SCARCE ABROAD

Danish steamer Louisiana, Capt. B. Orsted, arrived here today from Copenhagen and Christiania, five days behind schedule, bringing 2500 tons of freight, mostly paper stock, all of which is destined for Boston and will be discharged at Hoosac piers, Charlestown.

After leaving Christiania the Louisiana called at Dartmouth, England, for coal. Captain Orsted said that fuel was scarce then and prices were unusually high. He left there on March 7 after a delay of 24 hours.

MASONIC LODGE IS TO CELEBRATE

Winthrop lodge, A. F. & A. M., will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its organization in Masonic Temple on Friday night. Everett C. Benton, grand master, will be there. There will be a reception and inspection of the Masonic quarters for the men and the women guests at 6.30 p. m. At 7 o'clock there will be a dinner in the banquet hall. The committee in charge is: Lewis A. Wallon, David Floyd, Frank W. Tucker, Horace A. Magee and James C. Nelson.

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THE SEVEN-PIECE outfit shown by us is one of the best and biggest offers ever made of its kind; seven pieces of enamelware; the low price and great value will surprise you. Write to us to call and investigate this offer. DUNDEE MFG. CO., 46 Chauncy St., Boston, Mass.

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Wearing Rubbers The Shoe Polish Powder does no harm UP OR FREEZE. A to an Udnit Shine package makes enough polish to SHINE A PAIR OF SHOES ONE YEAR (a coating lasts 1 to 2 weeks or more). The whole family's shoes, black or tan. NO PASTE. WON'T SMUT. Longer time between clean- ings. So many more shines in a package (equals ten 10c bottles). Price 35c.

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Satisfaction or money back.

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Art Metal and Lighting Made to Order.

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SHOP—Try our goods. 149 Tremont St., room 614, Boston.

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22 Mt. Vernon St., Boston. Tel. Haymarket 3739.

Ladies who are too busy to do their own shopping may be relieved to know the services of an expert shopper are at their disposal. Send for booklet.

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Patterns to individual measurements, stylish patterns that fit perfectly and show graceful lines.

SHIRT WAIST PATTERNS \$1.00
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Announce that the Spring and Summer Styles are here. We guarantee satisfaction in every respect. Popular Prices.

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Tel. OX. 3439. 161 Tremont St., Boston

TARIFF REPORT AFFECTS COTTON MILLS OF SOUTH

WASHINGTON—Cotton mills in the South are more seriously affected by the tariff board's report than those of New England, it is said today by those familiar with the textile industry referring to the report which President Taft sent to Congress on Tuesday accompanied by a special message urging a reduction in duties.

A plain inference from the data is that many duties on cotton goods can reasonably be reduced. Analysis, however, shows that this applies largely to the plainer and cheaper grades of cloth, chiefly made in southern mills. It also shows that the beneficiaries of high protection, in no small degree, are others than the manufacturers.

In the South men weavers receive 33 per cent more in wages than the same class of weavers do in England, whereas in New England men weavers receive 56 per cent more in wages than men weavers in England. Female weavers receive 42 per cent more in wages in the South than they do in England, and in New England 80 per cent more than they do in England, according to the report. The wages of spinners do not vary much from these percentages.

Thus, the great bulk of cloths made in the South are made just as cheaply as in England, but the difference in cost due to higher wages is made up by the fact that in England weavers run only four looms, whereas in this country each

weaver runs eight looms, and if automatic looms are used they run 20.

If England should change her labor policy so as to make her weavers run as many looms as the same class does in America, we would not produce cotton cloths of the lower grades as cheaply as we do now. So all told, that is why we make cloths of the same variety as cheaply in America as they do in England.

It costs 30 per cent more to make yarns in America than it does in England. As a general proposition raw material is obtained in cottons as cheaply as in America. The manner of retail distribution in America is what makes cotton cloths cost the American consumer more than in England. And the higher the grade of cotton the higher the retail cost. It sometimes runs as high as 50 per cent. Our retail system is costly.

Two cloths which sell at the same price at the mill in England and in America will cost the American consumer over the country on the average 30 per cent more. A fabric, it has been found which sells at the mill at 8½ cents a yard both in America and England will sell in America over the counter for 15 cents a yard and in England at 13½ cents a yard.

Another cloth that sells at the mill in England and America at 10½ cents will retail in America at 19 cents, in England at 15 cents. A fabric selling at both

WOMEN either buy or influence the purchase of most manufactured products. They are keen observers of intelligent efforts to supply their needs. Advertisements on this page run at our classified rate:

First insertion 12 cents a line;
3 to 25 insertions, 10 cents a line;
26 to 52 insertions, at least three times a week, 9 cents a line;
53 to 312 insertions, at least three times a week, 8 cents a line.

A multitude of careful, attentive and well-to-do home builders all over the world are waiting to cooperate loyally with advertisers on this page.

May we have you?

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One insertion 12c a line; three or more insertions, 10c a line. No advertisement taken for less than three lines.

Classified Advertisements

Answers may be sent to New York Office, 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

TELEPHONE

Your advertisement to 4380 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—The best auto hotel proposition within 50 miles of Boston, on state road; 50 acres; large house and barn; fine trees; elevated situation; can have license; must be sold this week. A. D. COLLINS, 34 School st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Estate on main street, Stoneham, 40,000 ft. land; brick house and stable; assessed \$14,000; free from mortgage. A. D. COLLINS, 34 School st.

FOR SALE—10 miles out, 20-room house, fine stable, 12 acres and 100 ft. of front view toward Brighton and Brookline. Plenty of fresh air and sunshine. Steam heat, continuous hot water, elevator and janitor service. Telephone in every suite. Apply on premises, 883 Mass. Ave., or THE ASSOCIATED TRUST, 211 Mt. Vernon St., Boston. Tel. FRI 1117.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Huntington ave. corner, \$10,000 equity; want timber land; will put in cash. A. D. COLLINS, 34 School st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—20,000 feet of best land in Roxbury for apartment houses, 50 cents per foot; close to Dudley and Warren sts. A. D. COLLINS, 34 School st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Back Bay apartment block; \$17,000 equity; want farm in New England. A. D. COLLINS, 34 School st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Tremont st. corner store and house, assessed \$12,000; want house in Dorchester or Winthrop. A. D. COLLINS, 34 School st.

FOR SALE

I will sell my house on Winthrop road, Winthrop, at a price which will interest you, and such terms that you can afford to buy it. The house has a living room about 14 ft. x 20 ft. with dining room adjoining. Also kitchen on the first floor. On the second floor are five very large sleeping rooms, 2 bath rooms, and a maid's room with lavatory, hot and cold water and closet. There is a piazza 10 to 12 ft wide and about 25 or 30 ft. long across the front, also a piazza on the side; double French windows open from the dining room onto the front piazza and also onto a back piazza. Concrete cellar. This is one of the best built houses and the most delightfully located at Winthrop Station. Write to Box 107, 166 Devonshire st., Boston.

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FOR SALE—Single house, near train and electric, 7 rooms, bath, 2 small storerooms, large light cellar, open plumbing, oak floors downstairs; Backus gas grate; 5800 sq. ft. land, trees, shrubs and hedges. Price for immediate sale, \$5000; mortgage of \$3000 on property. Address W. 18, Monitor office.

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FOR SALE—Single house, 10 rooms, bath, comb. heater, open fireplace; few minutes to University; one minute to Mass. ave.; 6500 sq. ft. land; 30 ft. wide frontage; 10 ft. deep; \$10,000. For price and particulars write JAMES M. HUGHES, 18 Tremont st., Boston.

\$396 — INCOME — \$396
APARTMENT—Three-decker, corner property; always rented; earns about 9% per cent income on investment of \$4200; half cash, balance mortgage. Call or write for particulars to W. C. JACKSON, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

FOR SALE—10 acres highly cultivated land; substantial 10-room house with bath; stable; large apple orchard, 200 Congress st., Milford, Mass.

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Good condition, accessible to Boston; convenient to steam and electric; suitable for residence or small school. Address K. 28, Monitor Office, Tel. Brookline 4500.

New England Farms
And country homes. Our large illustrated catalogue free on application. BRECK'S REAL ESTATE BUREAU, 51 North Market st., Boston, Mass. Dept. M.

2 SUITE HOUSE IN WINTHROP
FOR SALE—4 rooms, bath, hot water heat, near schools, station, etc. FLOYD & TUCKER, 34 School st., Boston.

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Reading st., Tel. Office 125, Res. 183.

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EXCLUSIVE COTTAGE COLONY
A number of refined persons of New York, Newark and Philadelphia have recently erected cottages here and are making this their permanent residence. It has splendid train service for commuters, as well as the finest boat service in summer. All the recreations of the seashore, woodland and fresh water lake are combined here.

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It has every modern improvement that any property could possibly have. Large beautifully treed plots are offered at low prices. Five minutes by trolley brings you to the boardwalk of Ashbury Park, with the district social and educational advantages of this "Queen City of the Jersey Coast."
Write for cottage views and lake scenes on the property.
STORMFELTZ-LOVELEY-NEVILLE CO., 38 Church St., New York.

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Gainsborough Street
Attractive suites of five to seven rooms. Heat, continuous hot water, janitor service, etc., supplied.
\$575 to \$725 per year.

Apply to
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EDWARD PEIRCE,
10 BROAD STREET, ROOM 5.

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NEW BUILDINGS
24-28 Westland Ave., near Boston Symphony Hall, 1 to 4 rooms with Bath and large kitchenette, elevator service and all other possible modern improvements, ready for immediate occupancy. For particulars apply to COLEMAN & GILBERT, 310 Huntington ave., 1010 B. E., or on premises by appointment.

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2 or 4 rooms, private bath, kitchenette, elevator and janitor service, steam heat, continuous hot water, \$30 to \$40 per month.
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—best equipped heated suites in Cambridge; every modern service; near college and new subway. Rentals \$30 to \$50. Special attention to Tel. 447.
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SMALL SUITES
ESPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE—2 rooms and bath, janitor and elevator service, electric light, steam heat. Apply to Janitor, 283 Mass. ave., or WILLIAMS & BANGS, 18 Tremont st., Boston.

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TO LET—Elegant suite of six large rooms; hot water heating, auxiliary gas heater for hot water; best finish and beautiful street; four minutes from Center station; near water. Address CASHIER, box 3, Boston Postoffice, or call telephone Wintthrop 31-2.

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At Beverly Hall, 580 Commonwealth ave., 2-3 room suites with bath and kitchenette; all modern improvements. Apply on the premises (next to Synagogue).

FOR RENT, April 1, furnished, 3 rooms, kitchenette and bath in Allston, 18 Westland ave. Elevator and all conveniences. Call B. B. 3137-R.

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Suite 2, 82 Gainsborough st., seven rooms, open fields in rear.

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FURNISHED ROOMS
Single and connecting, large and airy, steam heat, shower baths; care in building. References.
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BACK BAY, 29 St. Botolph st.—House thoroughly renovated and furnished new throughout; 2 side and 2 square rooms; \$3.50 per week up; 2 baths, open plumbing, con. hot water; telephone.

BACK BAY, 112 Boylston St.—Any one wanting rooms, bath, kitchenette, or telephone Back Bay 3063-W.

GAINSBOROUGH ST., 80, suite 4—Delightful, furnished front room, 2 windows, modern conveniences; suitable for 1 or 2 persons.

MRS. H. A. HILDRETH, 131 Newbury st.—Exclusive neighborhood; guests will find every comfort of a private home; large rooms with all modern improvements and fine home table. Ref. Tel. B. B. 3659-R.

NEWBURY ST., 9—Overlooking the Public Garden, lovely furnished rooms; tourists accommodated. Tel. B. B. 21807.

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CAMBRIDGE, 33 Gurney st.—Board and room for one or two persons; large room in American family; piazza; all conveniences, steam heat; ref. ex.; tel. 2088-M.

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CENTRAL PARK WEST, 371—Single and double rooms; table board; dining room top floor; elevator service. A. K. DICK.

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DESIRABLE DESK ROOM to let. Inquire to F. OBER, STENOGRAPHER, room 602, 18 Tremont st., Boston.

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SALESMAN in clothing or men's furnishings; several years' experience and references. H. A. A. EMP. ASSOCIATION, 145 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

SALESMAN, or position in office by real estate business. F. J. HARTSHORN, 3 Cabot st., Newtonville, Mass.

SALESMAN, experienced in either traveling or in store; best references. R. A. EMP. ASSOCIATION, room 445, Tremont Bldg., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

SALESMAN with many years' experience in wholesale fruit and produce business. EMP. ASSOCIATION, room 445, Tremont Bldg., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

SALESMAN, experienced in grocery and confectionery specialties, desires position in store or as sales manager; references. CARL W. IDE, care E. M. Corbelle, 1 Washington St., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

SALESMAN desires situation with reliable firm; 20 years' experience in New England. WALLACE A. BROWN, Main st., Groton, Mass.

SALESMAN (traveling), experienced man would like position either outside of the office; best references; go anywhere. J. KENNEL, 25 Kennington St., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

SALESMAN, office or traveling; long experience in shoe trade; trade references increased by hard work. F. HARTSHORN, 3 Cabot st., Newtonville, Mass.

SALESMAN, SECRETARY, experienced in proposition on staple line; desires co-resident, pleasant; salary and commission. HARRY A. BRIGHTMAN, Tel. 234-24 and Cambridge St., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

SALESMAN (33), mfg., wholesale or retail store, residence Somerville, married, 29 years' experience; best references. Mention No. 6966. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

SHEET METAL WORKER, used to jobbing and cornice work, 26 years' experience wishes position. C. A. BRADSHAW, 1000 Washington St., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

SHIPPER AND PACKER, residence Roxbury, age 57, married; good references and references. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

SHIPPER, packer, stock clerk, bookkeeper, 25 years' experience; good references; \$12. Mention No. 7004. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

SHIPPER, receiving or checking clerical work, 25 years' experience; good references; \$12-\$15. Mention No. 7004. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

SHOE MAKER, capable taking charge making room, fine shoes, Goodyear welt and repairs. JAMES C. CANNON, 141 Marlborough St., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

SODA CLERK (21), residence Medford, 2 years' experience; good references; \$8-\$10. Mention No. 6966. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

STEAMFITTER, plumber and gas fitter, 25 years' experience; good references; will go anywhere. \$15-\$18. Mention No. 6966. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

STEAM FITTER OR JANITOR, in either or out; wages not so much of an objection. J. KENNEL, 25 Kennington St., pleasant st., Cambridge, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper or private secretary, 25 years' experience; good references; \$12-\$15; good references and experience. Mention No. 6966. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

STENOGRAPHER (18), references, \$5-\$10. Mention No. 6966. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

STENOGRAPHER, American young man, 25 years' experience; good references and accurate; good references, STANLEY L. LOWE, 20 Mt. Vernon st., Somerville, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER, bookkeeper and cashier, residence Boston, age 22, married; \$12-\$15. Mention No. 6966. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

STENOGRAPHER, 20 years' experience, desires permanent position; references. MORSE, 43 Tremont st., room 110, Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

STEWARD (English) wishes position in small club or yacht; personally recommended by president of last club; 6 years' experience. ADVANCEMENT, Cambridge, Mass.

STUDENT not afraid of hard work would like position. ADVANCEMENT, Cambridge, Mass.

THEROY D. WHITNEY, 263 W. Newton st., suite 3, Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

EXPERIENCED or agent, experienced in both earn mill and fancy ball; references. H. CHISHOLM, mgr. dept. of skilled labor, 1000 Washington St., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

SUPERINTENDENT or agent of woolen mill; worsted mill; 16 years' experience, from stock to case. H. CHISHOLM, mgr. dept. of skilled labor, 1000 Washington St., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

WATCHMAN (47), residence Boston, married; fair references. Mention No. 6978. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

WEAVER residence New Bedford, age 48, mention 6964. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

WEAVER would like good, steady work will go anywhere. LOWELL REFERENCE EMP. AGENCY, 407 Middlesex st., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

YOUNG MAN, American, with good command of English, wants position with opportunity for advancement; knowledge stenography and typewriting. E. HAROLD CUMMINGS, 323 Summer st.; tel. 2-1454.

YOUNG MAN of good habits, 23 years' experience, wishes position by the middle of April; making cash; country; 10 years' experience. JOHN MANNING, 224 Mt. Vernon st., Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes any position; good references from high school and employment. HYMAN DAVIS, 93 Cottage st., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position of any kind where there is opportunity for advancement. RICHARD FREEMAN JR., 9 Belknap st., Somerville, Mass.

YOUNG MAN (28) wishes to learn tractor gardening two years' experience in general farming. WILLIAM RINTOUL, Fellows Hall, 427 M. Mass., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

YOUNG MAN (20), speaks both French and English, willing to work for \$8 to \$10 a week, wants position. Mention 1720. CITY EMP. OFFICE (help), 1720 City Hall, Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

YOUNG MAN with wide experience handling dogs and poultry wishes position. MORTIMER DICKEY, 145 West Concord st., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

YOUNG MAN wants position as companion or valet to young or middle-aged gentleman; 2 years' experience. J. KENNEL, 25 Kennington St., Worcester, Mass.

YOUNG MAN of refinement with references wants position with publishing firm; 2 years' experience. MAURICE M. SHORE, 407 Middlesex st., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

ASSISTANTS WANTED - FEMALE

SITUATION WANTED - FEMALE

ASSISTANT PASTRY COOK desired for the summer at Massachusetts beaches; also places for two daughters as waitresses at same hotel; experience desired. MRS. J. KENNEL, 25 Kennington St., 1616 1/2 st., Dover, N. H.

ASSISTANT - Capable Nova Scotia woman or hour. ELIZABETH SMITH, 121 Tremont Bldg., Boston, Tel. 2-1454.

Stocks React in Afternoon, Close Unsteady

SPECIALTIES ARE FAVORED BY THE MARKET TRADERS

North Butte and Lake Copper Are Features of the Local Exchange—Swift & Co. Prominent

LONDON IRREGULAR

Specialties are attracting considerable market attention. The leaders—Steel, Reading and Union Pacific—have vibrated within a narrow range for several days, while special issues usually somewhat inactive have been marked up to higher figures. The inference is that the market is being sustained by the specialties while unloading of the leaders is in progress.

Strong features of the New York market during the first sales today were Consolidated Gas, the Interborough issues and American Smelting.

Opening prices were around last night's closing figures. Reading, Union Pacific and Steel showed good fractions during the early trading. At the end of the first half hour the tone was stronger.

North Butte and Lake Copper made good advances during the first sales on the local exchange. Swift & Co. was stronger. There was some easing off later.

The tone continued strong throughout the first half of the session. Reading moved upward following a slow movement early in the day. It opened up 1/4 at 101 1/4 and sold well above 102. Union Pacific likewise showed more strength. It opened unchanged at 170 1/4 and rose more than a point.

Pacific Mail opened up 1/4 at 33 1/4 and rose to 35 before midday. Westinghouse Electric opened up 1/4 and rose nearly 2 points further.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit opened up 1/4 at 83 1/4 and crossed 84. Central Leather opened off 1/4 at 23 1/4 and advanced more than a point. The preferred also improved. Panhandle, U. S. Realty, Washab preferred, Laclede Gas and Great Northern Ore were prominent in the advance. The tone was somewhat unsettled around midday.

North Butte opened up 1/4 at 33 1/4 on the local exchange and advanced a point further before receding fractionally. Lake Copper opened up 1/4 at 44 1/4 and went to 45. Old Dominion opened up 1/4 at 51 1/4 and advanced to 54 before midday.

After a setback in the early afternoon stocks again hardened and the tone was strong at the beginning of the last hour. General Electric and Southern Pacific were strong. On the local exchange a further good gain was made by Lake Copper. Algoma and Chino also advanced.

LONDON—There was a cheerful tone at the closing official session of the House and prices generally reached the best figures of the day. Gilt-edged issues were strong. Home rails showed more confidence but underground securities closed below top figures on realizing sales.

Americans and Canadians were active on the curb and sold up to their highest points. The foreign department was heavy on reported defeat of the Italian troops in Tripoli.

Coppers were buoyant. Rio Tinto ended with a net gain of 1 1/2 at 75 1/2. Mining and oil descriptions were firm. De Beers finished 1-16 higher at 19 15-16. Continental houses were steady.

CLEARING HOUSE

No sale of New York funds at the clearing house today.

Exchanges and balances for today compare with the totals for the corresponding periods in 1911 as follows:

	1911	1912
Exchanges	\$33,508,937	\$27,814,582
Balances	1,293,919	1,084,436
United States sub-treasury shows a debit balance at the clearing house today of \$21,413.		

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair tonight; Thursday unsettled; moderate variable winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair tonight; slightly cooler in Massachusetts; Thursday increasing cloudiness.

The disturbance that was central over Michigan yesterday morning moved rapidly eastward and passed over the St. Lawrence valley last night. It produced unsettled weather with snow or rain in the lake region and New England. It is followed by another disturbance that is now central over Minnesota. An area of high pressure central over the middle Atlantic states is producing pleasant weather in the eastern sections. There has been a decided rise in temperature in the northern districts during the last 25 hours and mild temperatures now prevail generally east of the Rocky mountains.

TEMPERATURE TODAY

8 a.m. 40; 10 a.m. 40; noon 40; 2 p.m. 40; 4 p.m. 40; 6 p.m. 40; 8 p.m. 40; 10 p.m. 40; average temperature yesterday, 30.2.

IN OTHER CITIES

Buffalo	36	Albany	36
Nantucket	36	Pittsburgh	32
New York	40	Chicago	44
Washington	40	Des Moines	40
Philadelphia	40	St. Louis	40
Jacksonville	70	San Francisco	50
San Francisco	50	Portland, Me.	32

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:35; High water 6:35 a.m.; 6:31 p.m.; Length of day 12:59

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last Sale
Adams Express	200	200	200	200
Allis-Chalmers	12 3/4	13 1/4	12 3/4	13 1/4
Amalgamated	80 1/2	81 1/2	79 3/4	80 1/2
Am Ag Chem	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Ag Chem pf.	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	62 1/2	62 1/2	60	60 1/2
Am Beet Sugar pf.	99	99	99	99
Am Can	21 1/2	22 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Am Can pf.	105	105	103 1/2	107 1/2
Am Car Fndry	56 1/2	57 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	54	54	53	53
Am Cotton Oil pf.	99	99	99	99
Am Express	216	216	216	216
Am H & L	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4	4 1/4
Am H & L pf.	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
Am Lined Oil	12	12	12	12
Am Lined Oil pf.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39	39
Am Loco	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am Malt pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am Smelting	87	88	85 1/2	86
Am Smelting pf.	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Am Steel Fndry	32	32	31	31
Am Sugar	128 1/2	129 1/2	127	128 1/2
Am T & T	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2	148 1/2
Am T & T pf.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Am Woolen	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2
Anacosta	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Atchafalaya	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Atchafalaya pf.	139 1/2	139 1/2	139	139
Atchafalaya pf.	106 1/2	106 1/2	106	106
Baldwin Loco	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2	105 1/2
Beaumont	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2
Beth Steel	63	63	61 1/2	61 1/2
Beth Steel pf.	83 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	83 1/2
B R T	141	141	141	141
Brooklyn Union	141	141	141	141
Butterick	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Ca Pacific	234 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/2	234 1/2
Cent Leather	23 1/2	24 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Cent Leather pf.	63	63	63	63
Ches & Ohio	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2
C C C & S L	56	56	56	56
C C C & S L pf.	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2	97 1/2
Chl & Gt West	19 1/4	19 1/4	19	19
Chl & Gt West pf.	37 1/2	37 1/2	37	37
Chl M & S	109 1/2	110 1/2	109	109 1/2
Chl M & S pf.	145 1/4	145 1/4	145	145
Chl & W	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2	142 1/2
Chino	28 1/2	29 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Con Gas	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
Col Fuel	30	31 1/4	31	30
Col Southern	44	44	44	44
Corn Products	16 1/2	16 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2
Corn Products pf.	84	84	83 1/2	83 1/2
Del & Hudson	170 1/2	170 1/2	169 1/2	169 1/2
Denver	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Denver pf.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Erie	36 1/2	37	36 1/2	36 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	56	56	55 1/2	55 1/2
Gen Motor Co	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Gen Motor Co pf.	76	76	76	76
Gen Electric	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2	168 1/2
Gen Electric pf.	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2	133 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Harvester	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Ill Central	132 1/2	132 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Inter-Met	20 1/2	21 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Inter-Met pf.	61 1/2	62 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
Int Marine	74 1/2	75 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Int Marine pf.	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Int Paper	57 1/2	57 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
Int Paper pf.	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
K C F S & M	80	80	80	80
Kan City So	28 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Kan & Tex	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Laclede Gas	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Laclede Gas pf.	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
Lake Erie & West	14 1/2	15	14 1/2	14 1/2
Lehigh Valley	165 1/2	165 1/2	163 1/2	163 1/2
L & N	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
May Company	110	110	110	110
Miami	25 1/2	26 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2
M & S L	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
M & S L pf.	45	45	45	45
Mt St P & S	137	137	136 1/2	136 1/2
Missouri Pacific	47 1/2	47 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Nat Enameling	17 1/2	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Nat Enameling pf.	93 1/2	94	93 1/2	93 1/2
Nat Lead	58	58	57 1/2	57 1/2
Nat Lead pf.	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2	144 1/2
N R M	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Nevada Cons	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
N Y N H & H	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
N Y Central	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Norfolk & Western	110 1/2	110 1/2	110	110
Northern Pacific	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2	122 1/2
Northern Pacific pf.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Ontario & Western	39 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Pacific Mail	33 1/2	34	33 1/2	33 1/2
Pennsylvania	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2	124 1/2
Peoples Gas	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Philadelphia Co	109 1/2	109 1/2	108 1/2	108 1/2
Pittsburg Coal	20 1/2	20 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Pittsburg Coal pf.	81 1/2	82	81 1/2	81 1/2
Pitt & C S L	105	105	105	105
Pullman	160	160	160	160
Quaker Oats	160	160	160	160
Quaker Oats pf.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Ray Cons Copper	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Reading	161 1/2	162 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
Republic Steel	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Republic Steel pf.	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Rock Island	27 1/2	27 1/2	27	27
Rock Island pf.	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2	145 1/2
Sears Roebuck	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2	155 1/2
Southern Pacific	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Southern Railway	30	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Southern Ry pf.	76	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Standard Milling	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2	60 1/2
St L & F 2d pf.	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
St L Southwestern	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
St L Southwestern pf.	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2
Tennessee Copper	40	40	39 1/2	39 1/2
Texas Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Third Ave W	42 1/2	42 1/2	42	42
Toledo St L & W	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2
Union Pacific	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2	170 1/2
Union Pacific pf.	92	92	92	92
U S Express	96	96	96	96
United Ry Inv Co	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Un Ry Inv pf.	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Utah Copper	61 1/2	62	60 1/2	60 1/2
U S Realty & C I	76	76	76	76
U S Realty & C I pf.	56 1/2	56 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2
U S Rubber	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2	114 1/2
U S Rubber 2d pf.	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
U S Steel	68 1/2	69 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
U S Steel pf.	113 1/2	113 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2
Va Car Chemical	54 1/2	54 1/2	54	54
Va Car Chem pf.	122	122	120 1/2	120 1/2
Va Ry & Power	47 1/2	48	47 1/2	47 1/2
Wabash	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2	63 1/2
Wabash pf.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Wells Fargo Exp	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2	146 1/2
Western Maryland	64	64 1/2	63	63
Westinghouse	80	81 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Western Union	83 1/2	84	83 1/2	83 1/2
Wheeling & L E	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4	8 1/4
W & L E 1st pf.	22	22	21	21

*Ex-dividend.

THIRTY MILLIONS BONDS ARE SOLD BY U. S. STEEL CO.

NEW YORK—It was learned at the offices of the United States Steel Corporation this morning that the corporation has sold an issue of \$30,000,000 bonds to J. P. Morgan & Co.

The following statement was made by Judge Gary: "As authorized by the unanimous vote of the members of the board of directors not including any member of the firm hereinafter mentioned, the United States Steel Corporation has sold to J. P. Morgan & Co. \$30,000,000 bonds on a basis of 5.1 per cent interest.

The amount will include \$15,000,000 secured on the Indiana steel plant at Gary, Ind.; \$10,000,000 on the Loraine steel plant at Loraine, O., and \$5,000,000 debentures of the Illinois Steel Company, being part of an issue heretofore authorized.

"As there must be expended during the year about \$20,000,000 for extensions of properties generally heretofore authorized and as about \$17,000,000 additional working capital is needed in consequence of the increased business of the companies particularly in the ore department, it has been thought advisable to secure the sum named by the sale of bonds in order to keep the amount of cash in hand up to the sum shown at the beginning of the calendar year.

"In view of the fact that very large sums have heretofore been appropriated from net earnings for capital expenditures it has been decided to finance some of the capital expenditures as above stated."

AUCTION SALES OF SECURITIES

Features of R. L. Day & Co.'s auction sales: 2 Lyman Mills 125, off 2; 3 Continental Mills 95 1/4, up 5 1/4; 3 Arlington Mills 123, off 1; 7 Providence & Worcester Corp. 283 1/2, up 10 1/2; 25 Boston & Lowell RR. 214 1/2, up 1/2; 22 Old Colony RR. 184 1/2, off 1/2; 10 Lawrence Gas Co. 212, up 5; 10 American Glue Co. 114, off 5.

Features of Francis Henshaw & Co.'s auctions were: 5 Borden City Manufacturing 122 1/2, up 3 1/4; 24 Pepperell Manufacturing 282 1/2, up 2 1/2; 3 Hamilton Manufacturing 85 1/2, off 7 1/2; 2 Wilton RR. N. H. 220 1/2, up 1/2; 9 Lowell Gas Light 301, up 1/2; 30 Hotel Trust—Touraine—117 1/2, off 2 1/2; 10 Sealship Oyster System Com. 28 1/2, off 2 1/2; 5 Appleton Manufacturing Co. 171, off 9 1/2.

DAIRY PRODUCTS

Boston Receipts

Today—2310 bts 980 lbs 127,733 lbs butter, 72 bts cheese, 4480 cs eggs.

Latest Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

MANAGEMENT OF ATCHISON SHOWS MUCH CONSERVATISM

Company Is Carrying Heavy Bonded Debt but Has Great Mileage to Carry the Mortgages — Considerable Shrinkage in Gross

Successful offering of the new issue of \$18,300,000 4½ per cent first and refunding bonds of the Atchison's subsidiary, the California, Arizona & Santa Fe railway, has drawn attention again to the financial position of the Atchison. One half the new issue was well taken abroad at the offering of a week ago, and the balance found a keen inquiry from this side in spite of the fact that talk recently heard of a possible reduction in the Atchison system's dividend still recurs occasionally, causing weakness in the Atchison shares and drawing critical attention to the position of the road's mortgage issues.

The system's total obligations, represented in all sorts of bonds, is brought by this latest bond sale close to \$350,000,000, as compared with \$302,000,000 less than 18 months ago, and the yearly bond interest calls for an annual distribution of a shade less than \$15,000,000, as compared with \$13,350,000 in the fiscal year 1910. The Atchison's bonded indebtedness is now greater than that of the Union Pacific, and exceeds by a large margin the mortgage obligations of either of the Hill railroads.

Outstanding against the Harriman line there are bonds which aggregate \$329,000,000—a margin of \$21,000,000 beneath the total outstanding against the Atchison. The funded debt of the Great Northern is \$276,000,000; that of the Northern Pacific is \$190,000,000, so it can be seen that the burden carried by the Atchison is not light. At the same time, however, it has a greater mileage to carry the mortgages, so that, despite the large volume of its debt, the gross capitalization of its lines, per mile, is far less than that of Union Pacific, the Northern Pacific and is not far above the capitalization of the Great Northern. The Rock Island can disclose a larger gross capitalization per mile.

Operating, as it does, a trackage which now is in the neighborhood of 10,500 miles, the prosperity or adversity of the territory covered by the Atchison's lines must govern almost completely the amount of the system's income. Thus, despite the increased mileage of its tracks and the additional bond interest assumed, the gross earnings have for some time been declining in consonance with the shrinkage of the West's and Southwest's business activity. There has been a wide margin between the amount of the system's income and the point to which it might fall without giving investors cause for fear, so the decline has not been looked upon askance by bondholders; at the same time the record of the Atchison's earnings would not have been at all so bad were it not that little effort has been made to conserve the company's funds with relation to operating expenses.

In the seven months ending Jan. 31 the Atchison's gross revenue fell \$808,000 below a year ago, as compared with a decline of \$1,403,000 in the Burlington, \$3,415,000 on the Union Pacific, \$2,335,000 on the Northern Pacific, \$2,648,000 on the St. Paul, and \$1,853,000 on the Northwestern. There was a smaller decrease in gross than was experienced by any of these five large Western lines, yet, because no effort was made to "pull in" on operating expenses, net earnings fell off far more heavily than on any of the other lines, saving the Harriman system.

Following is the comparison showing how this occurred, figures being in every case for the seven months from July 1 to Jan. 31:

	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease
	Gr. earn.	Op. exp.	Net earn.
Atchison	\$808,000	\$1,403,000	\$2,335,000
Burlington	1,403,000	540,000	353,000
Omaha	961,000	138,000	363,000
Union Pacific	3,415,000	1,373,000	2,042,000
South. Pacific	2,648,000	436,000	2,088,000
Nor. Pacific	2,335,000	1,735,000	540,000
St. Paul	2,648,000	1,652,000	996,000
Northwestern	1,853,000	556,000	267,000

*Increase. The Atchison, apparently, is one line which does not attempt to offset decline in gross earnings by economizing on its maintenance, simply because the season may be one of temporary depression. In the seven months ended Jan. 31 the Burlington cut down maintenance costs \$1,012,000, the Union Pacific effected a reduction of \$632,000, and the Northern Pacific decreased its total \$1,049,000; the Atchison, however, increased its maintenance of way and equipment charges as if there were no reason for economizing. A contrast of the seven months' results might be interested as showing this:

	1912	1911	Increase
Freight revenue	\$34,107,870	\$31,022,044	\$3,085,826
Passenger rev.	13,547,775	12,414,414	1,133,361
Other tr. rev.	3,613,040	3,127,728	485,312
Non-tr. rev.	473,174	13,771	459,403
Total rev.	\$51,741,859	\$46,577,957	\$5,163,902
Total exp.	\$48,423,296	\$46,577,957	\$1,845,339
Net income	\$3,318,563	\$1,999,999	\$1,318,564

*Decrease. Because the Atchison has for a long series of years spent more per mile for upkeep of property than its neighbors, and less for conducting transportation, it has been able to accomplish more. In analyzing the Atchison's record it is shown that, notwithstanding the fact that the average mileage operated on the system has been steadily increased in recent years, the gross revenue per mile is today ranging at higher average figure than ever before.

The years 1910 and 1911 saw at least partial business depression in the west-

ern half of the continent, and yet the Atchison gave little evidence of having suffered to any appreciable extent. Gross earnings per mile were somewhat less last year than in 1910 and less in 1912 than they were last year, but the margin of safety above fixed charges has been fully maintained and the surplus available for dividends and improvements has been impaired only in so far as the falling off of \$900,000 in gross was coupled with the increase of \$1,037,000 in expenses.

A betterment in business will find the Atchison more ready to take advantage of it because of the policy followed in maintaining the system in excellent condition than if upkeep had been neglected in favor of showing a large surplus for the current period.

HOME TELEPHONE IS ABSORBED BY PACIFIC COMPANY

Pacific Telephone has acquired the Bay Cities Home Telephone Company, the independent corporation serving San Francisco and adjacent territory. This property represents an investment of \$12,000,000, for which the Bell subsidiary is paying \$9,275,000, partly in its own preferred stock and partly in new bonds of the Home Long Distance Telephone Company, guaranteed by the Pacific Company.

Comments of President Frick of the Home Company in discussing the sale are illuminating, especially as the San Francisco Home has long been regarded as one of the strongest of the independents. Mr. Frick says:

"We have come to the conclusion that there is no room here for two systems. Last year the company earned its operating expenses and 1 per cent on its investment without any allowance for depreciation of the property. We are not likely to attempt to operate another independent company and I do not think that any group of individuals is foolish enough to try that thing. We did our best to give San Francisco a complete and satisfactory service, but did not meet with the support we had a right to expect. The subscribers of both systems were in favor of its consolidation and the Chamber of Commerce unanimously indorsed it."

NAVAL STORES

NEW YORK—Turpentine is moving in a steady routine way but at slightly lower prices and the revised figures are 51½¢ ex-yard.

Rosin—Business continues of limited volume with the demand chiefly for jobbing quantities, but the market retains a steady tone, under the influence noted in recent reports and quotations for pale grades are slightly higher. The New York Commercial quotes:

Common \$6.90, Gen. Sam E \$7, graded B \$7.25, D \$7.35, E \$7.35, F \$7.40, G \$7.40, H \$7.40, I \$7.45, K \$7.50, M \$7.50, N \$7.55, W \$7.95, W \$8.

Tar and pitch—Jobbing parcels continue to find a moderate consuming outlet, with dealers quoting \$5.50 to \$5.75 for tar and \$4 to \$4.25 for pitch.

SAVANNAH—Spirits turpentine firm at 48½¢; Rosin firm. Sales, 250; receipts, 237; exports, 1616; stock, 18,230. Rosin firm. Sales, 393; receipts, 1195; exports, 369; stock, 17,243. Prices: WW, \$7.75; WG, \$7.70; N, \$7.65; M, \$7.60; K, \$7.50; I, \$7.45; H, \$7.40; G, \$7.35; F, \$7.30; E, \$7.25; D, \$7.20; B, \$7.15.

WILMINGTON—Rosin steady; good, firm, \$6. Spirits machine easy at 48¢. Turpentine firm at \$1.90; hard, \$3.50; soft, \$4.50; virgin, \$4.50.

LONDON—Turpentine quiet at 35s 7½d. Rosin, American standard, quiet at 16s 9d; rosin, American fine, quiet at 18s 9d.

LIVERPOOL—Turpentine spirits firm at 30s 3d; rosin, common, firm at 16s 7½d.

PRODUCTION OF ASBESTOS LARGE

WASHINGTON—Production of asbestos in the United States more than doubled in 1911. The increase was largely in fiber of serpentine variety, of which the best grades are spun.

The finest asbestos thread yet spun carries a small percentage of cotton and runs over two miles to the pound. Production of asbestos in the United States in 1911 was 7604 short tons, valued at \$110,935.

LEAVES NEW YORK CENTRAL CHICAGO—E. E. Schaff, vice-president of the New York Central lines west of Buffalo, has resigned. It is rumored that he will succeed A. A. Allen as president of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railway Company on April 1.

UNITED STATES RUBBER COMPANY EARNINGS LARGE

Will Receive \$2,000,000 More in Dividends Than Last Year From Its Big Subsidiary Concern

HEAVY TIRE OUTPUT

Strength in United States Rubber common, now selling at its highest price in over two years, is based on the excellent record of earnings the company will make for its fiscal year to end the last of this month. It is stated that the balance for the \$25,000,000 Rubber common will not be less than 12 per cent and may total 14 per cent, a figure double the actual net earnings of 7½ per cent in the 1911 year, including all equities in undivided earnings of subsidiaries. As a matter of fact the Rubber Company income account showed only 2.2 per cent for the common stock.

That the current period has done so well is in large measure the outcome of the very successful year the Rubber Goods Manufacturing Company has enjoyed. United States Rubber will receive this fiscal year at least \$2,000,000 more in dividends from its big subsidiary than a year ago. This item alone accounts for 8 per cent on United States Rubber common.

Rubber Goods has now grown to a point where its gross sales are within 17 per cent, or about \$5,000,000 as large as those of the parent organization. In their late fiscal years the two companies did together a total of \$75,000,000 business, of which United States Rubber did about \$40,000,000 and Rubber Goods the balance. It is confidently predicted that in two years more Rubber Goods will pass its parent company in point of gross.

It is predicted that Rubber Goods Co. will this year make about 40 per cent of all automobile tires produced in the United States. The production of the different tire companies making up the United States Tire Co. will be about 1,450,000 tires out of a total of 4,000,000, which it is estimated will be turned out in 1912 in the United States by all companies. Here alone is a total of \$22,000,000 to \$25,000,000 of gross business.

The February reduction of 10 per cent in rubber footwear prices has had an excellent effect in stimulating orders. January and February were big selling months and March shipments have been so stimulated that up to the middle of the month the company had eaten into the stock of goods made to fill orders during the 1912-13 fiscal year to the extent of almost 25,000 cases. This 10 per cent cut in prices is justified by lower prices for crude rubber and does not represent a subtraction from net earnings.

The Canadian Consolidated Rubber Co., in which United States Rubber has a dominant interest, has also had a considerable better year than in 1910 and increased income from this source as well as \$100,000 income from the Revere Rubber Co. should equal at least 1 per cent more on United States Rubber common.

There are those who believe that when the time arrives so that United States Rubber directors may carry out certain financial plans they have long had in mind, the common will be placed upon a higher dividend basis, which would probably represent the maximum return to be expected from that issue.

SHOE BUYERS

(Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, March 27)

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston today are the following:

Baltimore, Md.—M. Samuels & Co.; Boston, Mass.—B. F. McLeod of Drake Limes & Green Co., U. S. Chicago, Ill.—E. F. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling, 166 Essex st. Chicago—John A. Putnam of A. A. Putnam, U. S. Indianapolis—R. F. Geddes of Geddes, Brown Shoe Co., Tour. Memphis—H. C. Yerkes of Goodbar & Co., Tour. New York, N. Y.—S. W. Downing of Broadway House, Essex. Petersburg, Va.—Aug. Wright and M. A. Rubin of Aug. Wright Co., U. S. Philadelphia—H. E. Heffner of Thagher & Co., Philadelphia; U. S. McComb Shoe Co., U. S. Syracuse—D. J. Cameron of W. J. Hamilton, Essex. Toledo—C. M. Lederich of Simmons Shoe Co., Tour.

LEATHER BUYERS

Liverpool—Harry Boston of Henry Boston & Sons. London, Eng.—D. W. Dowling, Albany bldg., room 201. Manchester, Eng.—Herbert Mills of Roberts, Procter, Ltd., Adams. Philadelphia—G. P. Reger of Wilkinson & Reger, Essex. St. Louis—George Brown of Brown Shoe Co., Tour. St. Louis, Mo.—John A. Bush of Brown Shoe Co., Touraine.

ORE PRICE REDUCTION

NEW YORK—The reduction of prices for iron ore puts them where they were last summer. While open quotations were not made last year as low as the new prices, ore men were selling under the market to extent of the recent cut.

BOSTON LOANING RATES

Loaning rates on sugar this morning were: Amalgamated 4 per cent, Steel 2 per cent, Sugar 4 per cent, Calumet & Arizona 3 and 4 per cent, Lake 3 per cent and Old Dominion 3 per cent.

DIVIDENDS

A London cable says that Rio Tinto declared a semi-annual dividend of 30s., comparing with 22s. 6d. for previous half year.

The E. W. Bliss Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 1.

The National Union Bank declared a regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 26.

The Anaconda Copper Mining Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 50¢ a share payable April 17 to holders of record April 6.

Great Northern Railway Company declared the usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its stock, payable May 1 to holders of record April 12.

The usual dividend of 10 shillings per share for the half year ended next June on De Beers deferred stock and a bonus of 2s. 6d. per share were declared.

The Champion Copper Company has declared a dividend of \$1 a share, payable March 28 to stock of record March 27. This is the third dividend this year.

The directors of the National Union Bank have declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 26.

Associated Gas & Electric Company declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 1 to holders of record March 18.

The Virginia Railway & Power Company declared the regular semi-annual dividend of 1 per cent on its common stock, payable April 2 to holders of record April 6.

The directors of the North Butte Mining Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 40 cents a share, payable April 20. Three months ago 30 cents was declared.

The directors of the Manchester Traction, Light & Power Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

Narragansett mills of Fall River declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 26. It paid 1 per cent last quarter and 1½ per cent each of the three preceding quarters. Its usual rate formerly was 2 per cent.

The Manufacturers Light & Heat Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1 per cent on its stock, payable April 15 to holders of record March 30. When dividends were resumed three months ago ¾ per cent was paid, while this action raises the rate from a 3 to a 4 per cent per annum basis.

The First National Bank of Chicago has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent and a special dividend of 1½ per cent, the latter to take the place of the dividend on stock of First Trust and Savings Company. The latter will pay no dividends until its surplus is built up to a better relation with its enlarged capital.

RAILWAY EARNINGS

COLORADO & SOUTHERN		
	February	1911
Op. revenue	\$1,054,532	\$2,087,870
Net op. revenue	270,812	26,037
Op. income	27,971	33,201
Surplus	27,971	34,906
From July 1 to Feb. 29		
Op. revenue	\$2,043,331	\$1,517,921
Net op. revenue	4,044,532	\$62,426
Op. income	2,064,154	\$62,162
Surplus	7,486,190	\$84,922
Third week March	233,008	24,452

SOUTHERN RAILWAY		
	February	1911
Op. revenue	\$5,167,035	\$373,879
Net op. revenue	1,440,110	92,103
Op. income	1,232,067	63,550
Surplus	1,232,067	63,550
From July 1 to Feb. 29		
Op. revenue	\$2,386,650	\$1,551,907
Net op. revenue	13,623,247	236,424
Op. income	12,057,539	136,719
Surplus	12,057,539	136,719

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY

	Third week March	1911
Op. revenue	\$890,232	\$113,497
Net op. revenue	24,887,288	543,127
Op. income	24,887,288	543,127
Surplus	24,887,288	543,127

ST. LOUIS SOUTHWESTERN

	Third week March	1911
Op. revenue	\$892,275	\$90,230
Net op. revenue	1,440,110	144,259
Op. income	1,232,067	63,550
Surplus	1,232,067	63,550

ST. PAUL & SAULT

	Third week March	1911
Op. revenue	\$490,911	\$104,530
Net op. revenue	18,935,059	2,830,457
Op. income	18,935,059	2,830,457
Surplus	18,935,059	2,830,457

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH

	Third week March	1911
Op. revenue	\$706,204	121,883
Net op. revenue	225,238	14,722
Op. income	144,587	6,729
Surplus	144,587	6,729

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS

	Third week March	1911
Op. revenue	\$1,460,811	\$30,774
Net op. revenue	21,344,053	600,507
Op. income	21,344,053	600,507
Surplus	21,344,053	600,507

ATCHISON

	February	1911
Gross earnings	\$5,592,050	\$531,231
Op. expenses	3,775,551	4,918
Net earnings	\$2,816,499	\$526,313
Taxes	156,196	47,552
Op. income	\$2,660,303	\$478,761
From July 1 to		
Gross earnings	718,922,096	\$103,294
Op. expenses	48,293,647	1,110,552
Net earnings	\$23,508,448	\$1,513,646
Taxes	2,815,508	527,463
Op. income	\$20,752,879	\$2,041,110

INTERNATIONAL TRACTION CO.

NEW YORK—Under amended reorganization plan of International Traction Company \$78,335,000 new bonds will be authorized—\$18,335,000 50-year 4 per cent new collateral trust bonds of International Traction Company and \$60,000,000 5 per cent 50-year first mortgage bonds of International Railway Company, whose stock is owned by International Traction Company.

WESTERN MEAT PRICES

NEW YORK—An advance of nearly 40 per cent in price of hog products at Chicago is not the outcome of short supplies. Five western markets had, on Jan. 1, 86 per cent more stock on hand than Oct. 1.

BANKING RETURNS INDICATE BETTER GENERAL BUSINESS

Big Increase in Loans Since December—Slowing Up in Bond Purchases a Significant Feature

COMPARISONS MADE

An improvement in business at a steady pace is the most significant deduction from the latest banking returns of the comptroller furnishing the consolidated condition of all the national banks as of Feb. 20. Loans increased \$151,000,000 from Dec. 5 on the basis of an \$88,000,000 cash increase, or at a rate of less than two to one, whereas cash is supposed to afford an expansion of from three to four to one.

November to January ordinarily sees a very moderate loan expansion as the West is trimming sail and shipping cash to New York. In the post-panic period from Dec. 3, 1907, to Feb. 14, 1908, loans fell away \$163,000,000, while cash increased \$130,000,000. This was of course abnormal liquidation. However, in the similar 1908-1909 period loans stood still while cash rose \$16,000,000. In 1910 loans rose \$81,000,000 and cash \$29,000,000 and in 1911 loans dropped \$48,000,000 and cash increased \$20,000,000. The 1912 comparison is therefore further proof that general business commenced to pick up decidedly at the close of last year.

For the 12 months or rather 13 months there is a \$30,000,000 loan gain based on \$114,000,000 more cash—which compares with \$180,000,000 on a bare \$3,000,000 last year and \$384,000,000 at a loss of \$27,000,000 cash in 1910 when western land enthusiasm knew no bounds. Although cash reserve at 21.44 per cent is slightly better than a year ago the percentage of cash to net deposits which is a true criterion is over 7 per cent better. At 13.89 it is the highest for this time since 1909.

There is little other feature to the banking conditions outside of the slowing up in bond purchases. This item in spite of the big buying by New York in January of short time notes gained only \$1,000,000 to \$1,028,000,000 indicating that many of the banks have been "letting go" on the good bond markets of recent weeks. It is an interesting commentary, however, upon the big buying of last year that for the past year there was a net gain of \$144,000,000, compared with \$38,000,000 in 1911, \$7,000,000 in 1910 and \$125,000,000 in 1909; 1912 was almost equal to the gain of the entire previous three years.

In the following tabulation are shown salient points of condition of the national banks as of the last comptroller's call, three months ago, and as of the first call of the past four years, viz.: (000,000 omitted):

	Loans	Cash	Dep.	Net	Leg. Cash
Feb. 14, 1908	\$1,452,788	\$5,058	23.47	15.54	
Feb. 5, 1909	1,809	899	22.26	14.58	
Jan. 31, 1910	3,335	883	16.63	21.47	15.31
Jan. 7, 1911	3,443	896	6.27	21.40	15.33
Dec. 5, 1911	5,085	803	6.650	21.05	12.93
Feb. 20, 1912	5,834	950	6.336	21.44	15.69

ATCHISON HAS AMPLE FUNDS

NEW YORK—Although Atchison has outlined an extensive improvement program for 1912 the company will not need to go into the market for more funds. Through the sale of \$18,000,000 4½ per cent bonds Atchison is well supplied with financial material to finish all the work.

Exclusive of the funds derived from the bond sale Atchison is comfortably supplied with cash. Working capital is about \$18,000,000.

UPWARD MOVEMENT IN WAGES AFFECTS PRICES OF WOOLENS

Advances Are Expected on Future Orders for Products of the Mills Unless Holders of Wool in the American Market Are Constrained to Make Concessions

The upward wage movement in the mills is having its natural effect on the goods market, and it is generally conceded that, unless there is an unexpected recession in wool quotations, fabrics of various kinds will have to be advanced somewhat on future orders.

The wool market remains quiet, influenced in that direction by the labor disturbances at home and abroad. Thus far, however, the policy of holders has been a waiting one since the depression began, and there seems as yet to be no disposition to try very much to unload by making concessions to possible buyers.

Receipts of wool this year to date correspond in volume very closely to arrivals on the market in the first quarter of 1911. Rather more of foreign wool has reached Boston, and a continued gain in this respect is looked for, unless the foreign demand is relieved of the adverse conditions now prevailing in England on account of the strike that is affecting all industries there.

On the whole the market

NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

EUROPE COMMENTS
ON RUSSIA'S RECALL
OF M. TCHARYKOFF

Ambassador to Turkey Is Believed to Have Opposed Negotiations for Forcing Porte to Give in to Italy

OTHER CAUSES TOLD

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—Not only the fact that M. Tcharykoff has been recalled from his post as Russian ambassador to Turkey but the manner in which this has been done has aroused much attention and called forth an enormous number of comments in the European press.

Even in Russia the newspapers unite in dissenting from the methods adopted, although they are at one in declaring that he was not a successful ambassador. In St. Petersburg the opinion most generally held is that M. Tcharykoff's recall was considered necessary owing to the decidedly antagonistic attitude he assumed towards the mediation proposals, which it is understood are to be made at Constantinople.

It is interesting to note that in Vienna it is considered that the probable reason for the removal of the Russian ambassador is to be found in the desire of the Russian government to be represented in the Turkish capital by a minister less opposed to Italy and less of a Turcophile.

Action Called Disgrace

The Journal des Debats of Paris considers that his recall amounts to a disgrace, and maintains that it can only be regarded as a sign of the dissatisfaction caused in St. Petersburg by the prudent reserve shown by M. Tcharykoff during the negotiations opened with a view to bringing the war in Tripoli to an end.

This paper further explains that there is a party in Russia which is anxious that she should throw in her lot with Italy and exert pressure on the Porte in order to compel Turkey to accept the conditions laid down by Rome. It is quite possible in these circumstances that M. Tcharykoff, realizing that any attempt to put pressure on the Porte to agree to the Italian terms could not have any good or successful results, drew the attention of his government to this point.

The correspondent of the Debats in Constantinople points out that the recall of M. Tcharykoff resembles in many ways the recall of Baron Mayor des Planches, the Italian ambassador, who was as fully alive as were his predecessors in the Italian embassy at Constantinople, Signor Pansa and the Marquis Imperiali, to the difficulties surrounding the Tripolitan campaign and was not slow to acquaint his government with his opinion. No heed was paid to his advice, nevertheless he did all in his power to postpone the declaration of war, and it was this attempt which resulted in his final disgrace.

Policy Was Friendly

Continuing, the correspondent points out that M. Tcharykoff may well be said to have adopted very much the same attitude when he endeavored to change the question of the opening of the Dardanelles into a friendly act towards Turkey, for he offered a sort of friendly protection to the sublime Porte in exchange for the right of passage to Russian ships through the straits, a protection which the Russian government had no intention of granting. This, however, did not deter M. Tcharykoff, for he still made every effort to retain the statu quo in the Balkans.

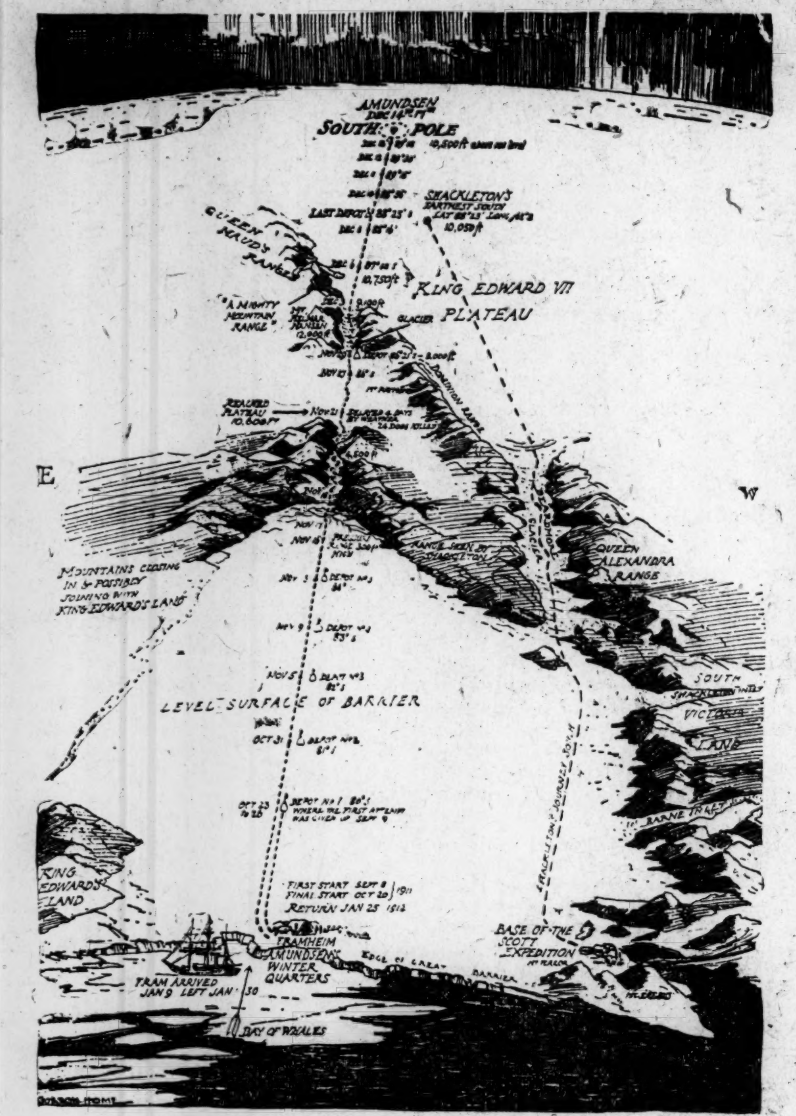
In the meantime a despatch to the Echo de Paris announces that Russian troops are being concentrated on the Turkish border in Armenia, and in Paris it is actually declared that Russia is working hand in hand with Italy and that the present activity of Russian troops is the outcome of an arrangement made between M. Isvolsky, the new Russian ambassador in Paris, and Signor Tittoni, the Italian ambassador.

From Rome it is reported that the opinion is growing that Russia is working with Italy and that a joint attack of the two countries on Turkey is being considered. It is declared also that in the event of the Italian fleet proceeding to the Dardanelles, the Russian Black sea squadron will act in conjunction.

The above are at present more in the nature of rumor than actual information, and it is certainly highly improbable that such a step as that mentioned above will be taken by Russia in view of the enormous interests her ally France possesses in Turkey.

At the same time the recall of M. Tcharykoff from Constantinople can only be taken as a further expression of the foreign policy of Russia, which is opposed to anything in the nature of freedom and progress.

M. Tcharykoff, it is well known, was much impressed by and anxious to support the endeavors of the party of union and progress in Turkey to establish a sound government in the country and to do all that is possible to develop the Ottoman empire, and it is undoubtedly true that just these ideas and the wish to assist the admirable motives of the

CAMERA ILLUSTRATES
DASH FOR SOUTH POLE

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Bird's-eye view of Captain Amundsen's journey to the south pole

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The first news of the arrival of Captain Amundsen at the south pole was despatched from Hobart, Tasmania, a detailed account of his journey being published by the Daily Chronicle, by whose permission the Monitor is able to reproduce the above photograph, which illustrates the route followed.

From all accounts, Captain Amundsen and his party had not only a successful but a comparatively comfortable journey, comfortable that is compared with

some of the journeys of previous explorers in these regions.

It appears that the greatest height attained by the explorers was 10,750 feet. In actually determining the position of the pole, Captain Amundsen evidently took every precaution, added to which a series of photographs were taken, not only at the pole, but of various scenes and episodes on the route.

The publication of these photographs will undoubtedly be looked forward to with as much interest as were those of Sir Ernest Shackleton when he returned from his last trip in search of the south pole.

BRISTOL HAS POSSIBILITIES
AS CENTER FOR BEET SUGAR

The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, C. V. O., Lays Facts Before the City Merchants and Asks for Cultivation of Experimental Plots Upon Financial Basis

(Special to the Monitor)
BRISTOL, Eng.—At an important gathering of British city merchants and others interested in the movement of sugar beet growing in the United Kingdom, the Rt. Hon. the Earl of Denbigh, C. V. O. (president of the National Sugar Beet Association) recently delivered a most useful address.

In his lordship's opinion there is no valid reason why sugar beet cultivation should not become an important addition to the national industries so closely connected with agriculture and dependent upon agriculture. He mentioned that the imports annually into the country were 1,800,000 tons of sugar, and molasses worth £25,000,000.

Taking the figures for 1910, the latest available, only 560,000 tons valued at £7,700,000 consisted of cane sugar, and of that total only 130,000 tons, worth £1,800,000, came from British possessions. Three quarters of the sugar consumed in the country was beet sugar, the greater part of which was imported from the continent of Europe.

Nearly every country but their own produced beet sugar. Germany had over 1,000,000 acres devoted to it; Austria-Hungary 826,000 acres; France 540,000 acres; Belgium 142,000, and Holland 120,000 acres. There were 1391 sugar beet factories in various countries of the world, and England was practically the only one without a single factory

Young Turk party are unacceptable to the Russian government.

(Special to the Monitor)
ST. PETERSBURG, Russia.—M. Tcharykoff has been recalled from Constantinople. As is usual on such occasions many rumors have been circulated as to the reason of this change. It is generally understood, however, that M. Tcharykoff has been appointed senator and recalled from Constantinople as the result of the failure of the attempts made recently to bring about an improvement in the relations between Russia and the Turkish government. It is generally expected that the Russian minister at Belgrade, M. Hartiof, will succeed M. Tcharykoff as Russian ambassador in Constantinople.

or making a single pound of sugar from beet root.

Lord Denbigh argued from this that inasmuch as other countries had realized that the cultivation of beetroot had done an enormous amount of good to agriculture, providing a vast amount of employment, improving cultivation, increasing the head of cattle that could be kept with the food, with corn crops heavier than before—if all these advantages could result in other countries, it was strange there should be no value in it for the people of England. An association had therefore been formed to obtain information, to experimentize in various selected districts, and ultimately to erect a factory when they knew that progress could be made.

But the most interesting part of his lordship's address to the Bristol people was the statement that probably no more suitable center than Bristol could be found for this undertaking. Its enterprising commercial population, its excellent center for railway communication and for water carriage, also the fact that a good and cheap supply of coal could be obtained there, were among other leading points given for making Bristol a center for this new industry. The association desired their cooperation in obtaining valuable information and data as to what could be done in that part of the country by undertaking the cultivation of experimental plots under certain financial arrangements.

Lord Denbigh concluded by saying that if after experiment the making of sugar was found to be commercially possible in that part of the country, they would then tackle the commercial part of the question and see what could be done towards building a factory, and he hoped Bristol, if she showed the way as she had so often in the past, would have no cause to regret her action over the sugar question.

SIR A. K. WILSON HONORED
(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The King has conferred the Order of Merit on Admiral of the Fleet Sir A. K. Wilson. Sir Arthur, it will be remembered, refused a peerage on his retirement from the position of first sea lord.

IRRIGATION COLONY
IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA
PROVES PROSPEROUS

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—Though primarily a wheat and wool growing country, South Australia possesses many thousands of acres suitable for intense culture.

In the valley of the lower Murray alone there is a vast stretch of country which only needs systematic artificial inundation or draining to support a very large and thriving population. Analysis and actual results have proved the soils of the valley of the lower Murray to be of the richest in the known world. At present the government is engaged in a vigorous policy of reclamation and irrigation in respect to these lands which will make large areas available for profitable occupation.

Chief of the South Australian settlements already existing on the Murray is that of Renmark, which was founded under the Chaffey brothers irrigation works act in 1887. The history of this settlement, the local government of which is vested in an irrigation trust, during recent years has been one of steady progress. According to the balance sheet of the trust for the half-year ended June 30, 1911, the area assessed for irrigation totals 5517 acres, and the population within the irrigable area is not less than 2000.

Renmark raisins and other dried fruits have gained a high reputation in the markets of the world, and while in 1906 the produce from the settlement was valued at £52,900, its value during 1911 amounted to not less than £100,000.

DETAILS KNOWN
OF ABDICATION
TERMS IN CHINA

(Special to the Monitor)
HONGKONG—It appears that in the discussion of the terms of the abdication Dr. Sun Yat Sen objected to the title of Emperor being hereditary, but was agreeable to the retention of the title during the lifetime of the present Emperor, a proposal which Yuan Shih Kai accepted.

There was a decided difference of opinion as to the capital. Yuan Shih Kai proposed that the provisional capital should be Tientsin and the Republicans insisted on Nanking. This was strongly opposed by Yuan. It is argued that if Nanking were made the capital it would involve the demolition of the forts of Chinkiang, Woosung, and elsewhere on the Yangtse on account of the protocol of 1901 providing that an open way be maintained to the sea.

There was no serious difference of opinion as to the terms of the republicans' proposed allowance to the Emperor. The republicans, however, wanted the allowance in dollars, saying the forthcoming currency would be changed to the dollar basis, while Yuan asked that the allowance be placed on a tael basis until the new currency was actually inaugurated.

One article of the agreement stated that the people are not subjects of the Emperor. The republic was to select and provide the imperial guard. Residence was permitted the Emperor in the forbidden city or the summer palace.

It is reported that the Manchuk migration from Peking has already begun. Many notable Manchus are leaving, including Duke Kung, Prince Tsai Tse and Prince Su.

JAPAN IS TRYING
TO REGAIN SECRET
PAPERS IN WRECK

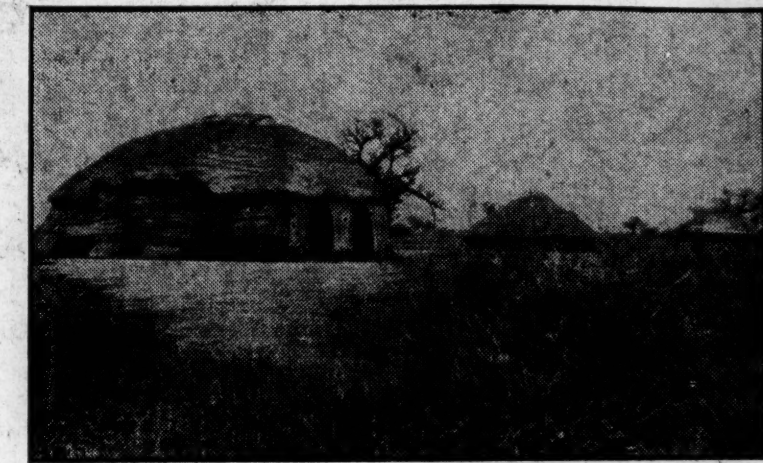
(Special to the Monitor)
YOKOHAMA, Japan.—The destroyer Harusame, which was recently wrecked at Matoya in the prefecture of Miyagi, has on board, according to the Nichi Nichi, a number of secret documents, and strenuous efforts are now being made to recover them as they are to play a very important part in certain diplomatic negotiations pending. Efforts to raise the hull have so far been unsuccessful although a great deal of work has been expended in the salvage.

PERTH WILL BUY
LIGHTING WORKS

(Special to the Monitor)
PERTH, W. Aus.—The mayor has announced the decision of the lighting committee to take over the Perth Gas and Electric Lighting Works immediately. The question of terms of the purchase of this undertaking was the subject of considerable litigation ending in an appeal to the privy council which was heard last year and decided in favor of the gas company. A few weeks ago the council raised a loan of £255,000 on the London market for the purpose of completing the purchase.

M. VEDRINES IS CANDIDATE
(Special to the Monitor)

PARIS—It is announced that M. Vedrines, the well-known aviator, who was recently reported in these columns as conducting a lecture tour throughout France, has offered himself as a candidate for the seat in the Chamber vacated by M. Dujardin-Beaumetz, who was recently elected to the Senate.

SIR HESKETH BELL DESCRIBES
NORTHERN NIGERIA'S ADVANCE

(Photo specially taken for the Monitor)

European officials' houses in Kano province, Nigeria, showing typical surroundings with clearings

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Speaking to Reuters' representative, Sir Hesketh Bell, who is leaving the governorship of Northern Nigeria to take up that of the Leeward Islands, gave a striking account of the rapid progress which is being made in that part of the British empire.

The federation of the two Nigerias which was lately decided upon, would, he said, conduce to the mutual development and advantage of each protectorate. The redundant financial resources of Southern Nigeria would doubtless become available for the development of the northern territory, which had always suffered greatly from lack of adequate funds.

Northern Nigeria, Sir Hesketh continued, was full of promise. The natives were taking advantage to an extraordinary degree of the increased facilities for transport afforded by the railway, and trade was developing at a wonderful rate. The financial situation of the protectorate, moreover, showed remarkable improvement, and there was reason to believe that even if Northern Nigeria had not been amalgamated with Southern Nigeria it would probably have been self-supporting within two years' time.

During the past two years much of his attention has been directed to the planning and construction of new towns in districts opened up by the railway. Nine of these towns had been constructed

in the space of 18 months, and all were provided with broad avenues and large open spaces. It was interesting to note that they were becoming very popular with the natives and plots were being eagerly leased.

Another important subject which has engaged the attention of the government was the regulation of finances of the great native states, the revenues of which were increasing very rapidly.

The Muhammadan districts of northern Nigeria were, he said, in a state of perfect peace, and their governments were very elaborately organized; the pagan districts of the protectorate, on the other hand, had still very rudimentary conditions owing to the lack of responsible chiefs, and a large European staff of officials would be required to bring these districts into line with the rest of the protectorate.

Finally Sir Hesketh dealt with the opening up of communication which has been going on in Nigeria. The traffic of the railway, he said, was increasing by leaps and bounds, and in spite of the advantages offered by cheap transport on the Niger river, it seemed probable that most of the exports and imports of northern Nigeria would be conveyed by the direct railway from Kano to Lagos. The railway connecting with the Bauchi tin fields would, he added, be able to deal with traffic by the middle of next month.

GREAT BRITAIN MAY ABOLISH
POST OF INSPECTOR-GENERAL

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—The post of inspector-general of the overseas forces has been the cause of considerable discussion from time to time. This post was originally created for the Duke of Connaught, and it will be remembered that his royal highness was never really satisfied with the appointment and eventually resigned, owing to his considering the appointment superfluous.

When Lord Kitchener returned from India he, too, was offered the post, but he refused to accept it. It is now said that before the debates upon the army estimates are concluded the question of the abolition of the office will be raised. It has been estimated that the maintenance of the post entails the annual expenditure of something like half a million pounds sterling, while the advantages derived from it by no means compensate for this expenditure.

It is an open secret that the post was created at the express wish of King Edward VII.; but it is more than probable that, owing to there being no need for such an appointment, the headquarters of which are in Malta, an announcement will be made in the near future abolishing it.

Lord Dundonald, considered to be one of the ablest cavalry leaders in the British army, and an officer with the reputation of being able to take his horses further and arrive at his destination in better condition than any other man in the British service, quite recently referred to this question when addressing a meeting of secretaries of the Old Comrades Association and other organizations.

Having expressed his dissatisfaction with the present policy of the war office, he maintained that in his opinion "the nation's money was being spent on a useless job in the Mediterranean. So useless was it that the Duke of Connaught refused to stay and be a burden on the nation."

There is no question but that Lord Dundonald expressed the general view of the situation in the service, and it is evident that the abolition of a post which is obviously unnecessary cannot very long be delayed.

NATIONALIZED POWER SOUGHT
(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON—The following proposal is made by the Electrical Times, which says: "We are not socialists, but who can blind himself to the fact that we should be better off just now with electrified and nationalized power stations, the latter with a tremendous storage of coal—possibly at the pit's mouth—and the whole system placed under martial law if need be?"

There is no question but that Lord Dundonald expressed the general view of the situation in the service, and it is evident that the abolition of a post which is obviously unnecessary cannot very long be delayed.

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TWO FOUNDATION
STONES LAID ON
PRETORIA SQUARE

(Special to the Monitor)
PRETORIA, So. Africa.—In the presence of a large and representative gathering of both city and military authorities, Lord Gladstone, the Governor-General of South Africa, laid recently the foundation stones of the two pedestals which will mark the southern entrance to Church square, Pretoria.

The question of beautifying what is a bleak, wind-swept square, came up for consideration before the municipal council of Pretoria a short time ago, and it was decided to transform the square into a small park with lawns, fountains, sculptural work, etc., at a cost of about £40,000.

At the time when Pretoria was merely the capital of the Transvaal, the council had decided to spend some £12,000 only on the square, but since becoming the administrative capital of the Union the council have felt justified in spending a larger sum. An additional interest is added to the scheme owing to the design for the work having been opened to competition. Of the two stones laid by the Governor-General, one was inscribed in the Dutch and the other in the English language.

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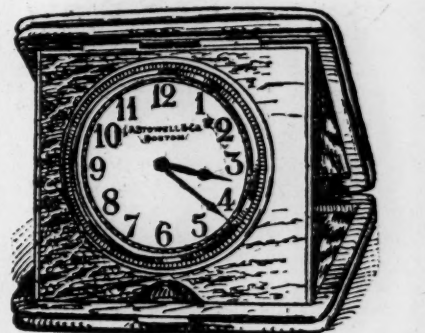
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SOUTH AUSTRALIAN
EXPORT OF APPLES
IS MAKING RECORD

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—The seasonable weather experienced in South Australia during the past few months has proved exceedingly favorable for most varieties of fruit and the apple crop exceeds the most sanguine expectations.

The export season for apples commenced on Feb. 7, and shipments will easily establish a record. Space for 180,000 cases has already been engaged and it is expected that nearly 200,000 cases will be shipped overseas. The largest number of apples sent away from Port Adelaide in any previous year was 143,145 cases in 1908. Last year shipments amounted to about 75,000 cases and in 1910 the total was 135,265.

The total number of fruit boats from South Australia during the present season will be 26. The first sailing was the Ascanius, which took away 6000 cases of apples and the last according to present arrangements will be the Orama, which is fixed to take her departure on May 3.

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THE HOME FORUM

COURTS OF CONCILIATION

SPEAKING of the need of courts of conciliation in the United States to avoid the costs and dangers of lawsuits as they exist today, *Harrisons Magazine* describes how such courts were instituted for the relief of his subjects by the King of Norway and Sweden in 1795-97, and says:

The main features of the institution of conciliation as it exists today in both of those countries, are the following: Every city, every village, containing at least 20 families, constitutes a separate "district of conciliation." The districts are small in order to make it as easy as possible for the parties to attend the courts in person, as personal attendance is the main feature of the proceedings.

The court, or commission, as the statute styles it, is made up of two members, one of whom acts as chairman and clerk. These officials are chosen for a term of three years at a special election by the voters of the districts. Only men above 25 years of age are eligible and the law expressly provides that only "good men" may be nominated and elected. The court meets every week in the cities and every month in the county districts.

The proceedings are carried on with closed doors, and the commissioners are bound to secrecy. Nothing of what transpires is permitted to reach the outside world. Admissions or concessions made by any party cannot be used against him by his adversary if the case should come to trial in the regular court. But a party wishing to settle before the commissioners is entitled to their certificate to that effect.

The court of conciliation has jurisdiction in all civil cases. Appearance before the commissioners is the first step in every legal proceeding. The law court will dismiss every case that does not come to it from the court of conciliation with a certificate of the commissioners attesting that an effort at a conciliation of the parties has been duly made before them.

The mode of proceeding in the peace court is simple. The plaintiff states his case in writing, reciting in plain everyday language the facts upon which he bases his complaint and requesting that the defendant be cited to meet the plaintiff in the court of conciliation, to try and reach an agreement in the manner prescribed by law. The senior commissioners write the court's summons upon the complaint, citing both parties to appear.

A fee of 25 cents is charged for issuing the summons, to which is added 50 cents in the event a conciliation is effected. The commissioners receive no other compensation.

The litigants must appear in person. Lawyers are rigidly excluded from the court of conciliation, except of course, when they attend in their own behalf. If a party fails to appear in person without a good excuse he will be adjudged to pay the costs in the law court even if he should win the case.

FOLK LORE AND TRADITIONS OF LONDON

AN interesting lecture on "The Folk Lore of London" was delivered recently at Carpenter's hall by Sir Laurence Gomme, clerk of the London county council. The lecturer commenced by pointing out that London was an imperial city of two empires, the Roman and the British, and that the great bulk of traditional material now known as folk lore was constructed from fragments of forgotten and displaced faiths.

London, he said, possessed a folk lore greater than that of any other city in the country. He went on to refer to the tradition attached to the town churches of Fulham and Putney situated on opposite sides of the river almost facing each other. According to the legend, these churches were built by two giantesses, who had only one hammer between them, the result being that they had continually to throw it across the river, one calling "Put it nigh" and the other "Send it home." The chief point to be noticed in connection with this legend was not so much the somewhat silly explanation of the origin of the two place names, but the belief held by the unlettered people of those days that the buildings in question were erected by other than ordinary means.

Possibly the tradition came down from the earlier churches, which were replaced in the fifteenth century. At any rate giantesses came from a very much older stratum of tradition.

The lecturer went on to refer to the Moorfields tradition, and explained that the two female personages came into it in the form of the ballad of the two ladies of Finsbury, who gave the "Moorfields" to the city for the maidens of London to dry their cloths. These two ladies were the daughters of Sir William Fines, whence arose the name Finsbury, and the time of the gift was the reign of Edward the Confessor.

A part of the lecture which must have appealed to all present was that dealing with Sir Richard Whittington, "thrice lord mayor of London." Whittington, explained the lecturer, was one of the leading men of his day, with a picturesque personality and record, witness, for instance, his throwing into the fire bonds for £60,000 which he had lent to the King. It was thus that people had been tempted to link his name with traditional achievement so that he became a popular subject of folk lore. The famous cat was first mentioned in a

play in 1605. The genesis of the tradition of the bells which recalled Whittington to London was to be found in another play, of 1612, which contained the line, "Whittington, back return."

Sir Laurence concluded his lecture with a reference to the series of traditions relating to St. Paul's cathedral, which he represented as having their origin in the worship of Diana when a Roman temple stood on the spot now occupied by Wren's famous building.

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CUSTOM OF PSEUDONYMS

IN France they call it a "nom de guerre;" in English, still speaking French, we call it a "nom de plume;" in France when it applies to a theatrical person they use the term "nom de theatre." They all mean the same thing, a fictitious name.

The fighting name or the pen name or the theatrical name is an old institution. There are volumes on the subject which trace back the custom of having such alias as far back as the beginning of the eighteenth century, but these volumes are for ready reference, and if one could

go further, say to the time of the Greek and Latin writers, more especially the poets, he might find examples where a modest budding author had cautiously concealed his maiden efforts under a pseudonym, says a writer in the New York Sun, who goes on:

Swift was a writer of many aliases. Some said he chose to sign his articles and his books with a fictitious name because it was rather inconvenient to have to take the results of the storm they sometimes stirred up. Even Pope had something like a dozen names under which he wrote; Addison, with his essays, concealed his identity under various pseudonyms, and nine out of every ten pamphleteers since this style of literature first came into vogue have signed themselves with pseudonymity ranging from an initial or an asterisk to a whole bunch of stars and a paragraph.

Walter Scott's identity was first concealed under the name of Waverley and Thackeray was fond of a pseudonym. Most of his playlets he wrote under the name of Michael Angelo Titmarsh, chosen, it is said, out of modesty and a combination of a nickname bestowed upon him by friends and a family appellation of his own selection. Besides he wrote under the names of Henry Esmond and Barry Lyndon in the novels of those names. Many of Dickens' early sketches were signed "Boz."

Garden Art

The Japanese have a strong sense of the innate beauty and artistic value of rough stones and boulders. Every lake or stream is bordered with them in such natural arrangements that one can always study the dispositions with interest. The flat stepping-stones, the huge boulders of steps, the water-basins, lanterns and long slabs for bridges are garden materials that cost incredible sums, and the strictest conventions are observed in placing and grouping them. No novice could possibly group mossy stones and their attendant azalea-bushes as one sees them in august gardens and forecourts, where they are natural poems—Century.

Thou who dost search me through and through
And mark the crooked ways I went,
Look on me, Lord, and make me too
Thy penitent.
—Christina Rossetti.

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INTERESTING CALIFORNIA TREE



(From "The Silva of California," copyrighted by Prof. W. L. Jepson)
VALLEY OAK WITH REJUVENATED TOP BRANCHES

HERE is a tree interesting for two reasons. One reason is that it is in what savants call its "second youth stage." The original old top of the tree has been lost, but new branches have grown up which restore the former beautiful outline and make this splendid monarch of the plains quite himself again. This is termed the valley oak (*Quercus lobata* nee) and is further interesting as an example of an oak standing alone in a valley floor.

The question why these plains or interior valleys of California are treeless is an absorbing one, says the book on local trees which Professor Jepson has brought out, and he finds that the

habits of the California Indians have something to do with it. The Indians burned over large areas every year, and thus they destroyed many seedling trees. The vegetation of these regions grew in such tropical profusion formerly as to excite the wonder of the white explorers. The explorers used to tell of tying wild oaks and grasses over the tops of their saddles as they stood on horseback among the growths.

Another interesting feature of this tree is the pendulous cords that are put out after the period when the crown has been lost. This classifies the valley oak among the "weeping" trees of California.

Brahms in New York

The Brahms festival, which Walter and Frank Damrosch have planned for New York, is an interesting illustration of how American musical interest is growing. Such a festival, honoring one great musician, is a common event in Europe, and music-loving Americans flock by the hundreds to such an occasion, paying fabulous prices for seats besides the long trip often involved. That Brahms is steadily gaining in popularity in America is indicated, Frank Damrosch thinks, by the following list of his larger works presented in New York this season on various programs:

Symphony No. 1, by the Philharmonic Society; symphony No. 2, by the Theodore Thomas orchestra; symphony No. 4, by the Boston orchestra; piano concerto in D minor, by Harold Bauer, at Philharmonic concerts; violin concerto, by Mr. Burstein, at a symphony concert; variations on a theme by Haydn, at Philharmonic concerts; academic festival overture, by the Boston orchestra; quartet for pianoforte and strings, by Mr. Consolo and the Kneisel quartet (in A); pianoforte quartet in G minor, by the Margulies trio, assisted by Mr. Kovarik; clarinet quintet by the Kneisel quartet; string quartet in A minor by the Sinsheimer quartet; sonata for pianoforte and violin, in G, by Mr. and Mrs. David Mannes; quintet for pianoforte and strings, by Harold Bauer and the Kneisel quartet; sonata in D minor for pianoforte and violin, by Mr. Consolo and Miss Parlow; vocal quartet, "An Die Heimath," by the Musical Art Society; "Ave Maria," for female voices and orchestra, by the Cecilia Club, at concert of Symphony Society; "Fragen," a quartet for mixed voices and pianoforte, by the Musical Art Society.

Poet's Plight

In his history of the Strand, just published in London, Bepesford Chancellor quotes a capital story about Coleridge. It is to the effect that in his hot poetic youth Coleridge was walking down the Strand, lost in day dreams, when he began to wave his arms about him in some mysterious correspondence with his thoughts. In the course of these gyrations he was so unfortunate as to find his hand in a stranger's pocket. This astonished person at once charged him with felonious intention, whereupon the poor youth sobbed out his innocence, and added the perfectly true explanation, "I thought, sir—I thought I was swimming the Hellespont."—Buffalo Commercial.

Culture in South Australia

A pleasing feature in connection with country life in South Australia is the fact that in nearly every center there exists an institute, reading room, or some kindred institution which tends to promote the intellectual and social well-being of the community. The increase of population in the newer settled areas of the state has led to the erection of many public buildings of the kind mentioned, and so rapid has been the development that in some instances it has been found that those built a few years ago are not adequate for present requirements. Such has been the case at Parilla, in the Pinnaroo district, where the institute established some few years ago has now been added to by the building of a large and substantial institute hall.

Good Joke

"Here's a fellow that sends me a check just for fun."
"Good gracious!"
"Yes. I sold him a batch of jokes."—Lippincott.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Winter Care of Birds

The farmers of Henderson county, Kentucky, are said to be ahead of any in any other county in the state in humane treatment of the birds. The Henderson Gleaner made an appeal that was nobly responded to and the result is that few of the little feathered friends of the farmer went hungry.

Farmers everywhere in the county made provisions for the birds to get grain around the corn cribs. Some left the door open at certain times of the day so that the birds could go in and gorge themselves with grain.

One prominent farmer said that there was a covey of quail on his place, and that they took up their quarters in the gangway between the corn barn and stock barn, and he gave orders that the door be left open so that the little birds could get scattered grain, and that they should not be molested. Others tell of birds that come in the yard and feed with the chickens.

Picture Puzzle



What kind of fairy

Republic One Mile Long

The smallest republic in the world, without contradiction, observes a Paris contemporary, is that of Tavorara, a little island situated about 7½ miles from Sardinia. It is little more than a mile in length and has a population of 55. The sovereignty of the island was accorded in 1836 by King Charles Albert to the Bartoleoni family. Up to 1882 Paul I. reigned peacefully over his little island kingdom. After him the islanders proclaimed a republic. By the constitution of the republic the President is elected for 10 years, and women exercise the franchise.—Christian Herald.

ANSWER TO BOX PUZZLE

Cover: 1. Milo; 2. idea; 3. Lear; 4. oars.
Front: 1. zinc; 2. idea; 3. neat; 4. cats.
Right side: 1. cats; 2. Asia; 3. till; 4. left.
Left side: zero.

thought, it brings out a phase of the boy's character that under other conditions might never come to the surface.

Whether it is the mother or the father who takes especial charge of the boy, or both, they should aim steadfastly to have his complete confidence always. He should be made to feel that they are not only dearer to him but nearer to him than any one else in the world. If a condition of implicit confidence can be established you can depend upon him to be receptive. Then, with truth as his anchor, no storm of the outer world can sweep him beyond the influence of home. The bulwark of the good character that you have builded will stand.

There is a pure taste in the best friendship which persons of mediocre quality are unable to appreciate.—La Bruyere.

Still let us climb and on the giddy steep
Face the keen wind, fearless and wild and free,
Drink in the breath of life, love, liberty.
—Cooper.

OBEDIENCE

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OBEDIENCE, while generally recognized as an essential element of Christian character, is nevertheless a quality which by itself means very little unless it is considered in connection with the authority upon which it is bestowed. Paul in his epistle to the Romans writes, "Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?" In view of the necessity of deciding the question as to whom we shall yield obedience Paul undertook to designate a certain class of persons whose authority should be final. Hence, children are admonished to obey their parents, servants their masters, and wives their husbands, etc. This rather crude way of determining the question, while taking no cognizance of the Principle involved, is of course under certain circumstances better than having no recognized standard of human authority.

According to Christian Science, however, true obedience involves a recognition of the divine Mind as the only real authority. Jesus must have recognized this fact, when, at the age of twelve, he said to his mother, "Wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" and again later on, when he permitted his disciples to pluck the ears of corn on the sabbath day, he declared that "the sabbath was made for man, and not man for the sabbath." Jesus knew full well that blind obedience to the Levitical law was not obedience at all, but mere mental apathy, absence of moral courage and by no means a characteristic acceptable before God. Paul said, "What things soever the law saith, it saith to them who are under the law." That is to say, as soon as the individual becomes aware that obedience to divine Principle emancipates him from bondage to material beliefs he is free to obey the dictates of his own individual conscience divinely directed.

The continued practice of obedience to one's highest understanding produces in time a natural tendency to think and act rightly. Just as a musician through patient study and practice acquires a certain facility of manipulating his instrument, so the student of Christian Science must patiently acquire the habit of right thinking and so learn the art of divine healing through practice. When the fact that Christian healing is not the result of supernatural power is better understood a great stumbling block will have been removed. Mankind must reclaim man's own spiritual birthright by patiently fulfilling both the law and the gospel.

In an address before the Christian Scientist Association in Boston in 1893, Mrs. Eddy said, "Obedience is the offspring of Love; and Love is the Principle of unity; the basis of all right thinking and acting; it fulfills the law" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 117). Thus it becomes clear that there can be no true obedience without love and there can be no love without understanding; for it is impossible to really love what we do not understand. The First Commandment as rendered by Jesus makes the love of God the chief of all duties. This divine love must of course be awakened by an appreciation of Love itself, and a response to this Love is genuine obedience.

Nothing is more beautiful even in human affairs than to see authority that compels obedience through the power of love. The exercise of such authority must naturally tend to promote a closest unity between God and mankind and through it men gain the ability to rule themselves according to Principle. Self-control is the very first step in the direction of subjugating external evils.

This fact clearly explains why a most perfect literal knowledge of divine Metaphysics is in itself insufficient to qualify a mere intellectual student to heal the sick. Thus the spirit and the letter are the two essential ingredients of a practitioner's mental equipment and when these two are properly combined the alliance is invincible.

Jesus never failed because he never

disobeyed his highest sense of good. He literally followed his spiritual ideal wherever it might lead, whether in triumph through the streets of Jerusalem or amid the jeers of the mob on the way to Calvary. Nothing but the unconditional surrender of his mortal body on the altar of divine service could prove to the world that there is literally no such thing as life in matter. Jesus filled the whole law to show us the way and he said that his followers must take up the cross if they would follow in his footsteps.

Christian Science shows plainly that there is no real loss in the sacrifice demanded of mankind. All that we are asked to give up is a false sense of existence and in exchange for it we are offered the true substance of spiritual Being. It is surely worth any effort we can possibly make to effect this exchange. Inasmuch as it is largely a matter of thinking and therefore primarily and fundamentally individual work, we must all sooner or later accept this responsibility. We must each and all work out our own salvation and to this end Christian Science furnishes the rule or Principle through which we may overcome evil with good.

Through her life work of consecrated service to the human race Mrs. Eddy has succeeded in proving to all who have eyes to see and ears to hear that God's arm is not shortened and that He is still an everpresent help in times of trouble. She has revived the true spirit of primitive Christianity and has shown both by precept and practice that "to obey [divine Principle] is better than sacrifice, and to hearken [to the Truth] than the fat of rams."

Catkins

Of many a flower of famous note
The summer weaves her pall;
I give my love to one remote
And less inclined to fall:
The catkin in his yellow coat
And gray fur over all.

He comes a champion unafraid,
Though winter rule the land,
When never a primrose lights the glade
Nor a violet scents the hand,
Or ever a cowslip ball is made
Or the crocus hollow scanned.

He comes to hedgerows bare and black
And breaks them into joy,
With a tuft of yellow atop the stack
For every breeze to toy;
He carries a winter coat on his back
With the merry heart of a boy:

He goes before the leaves are green
Or the cuckoo loud in May;
And children love his olive sheen
Of silver suited gray,
For he is catkin-soft for a queen,
And he grows above their play.

When merry roses sway and float
And beckon from the wall,
And breezes bend the lily's throat
And hollyhocks grow tall—
I mind me of the yellow coat
With gray fur over all!

—Spectator.
The higher you ascend a mountain the wider your horizon grows. Try this on your thinking.—"For Goodness' Sake."

The
Christian
Science
Monitor

Published daily, except Sunday, by

The Christian Science
Publishing Society

Falmouth and St. Paul Streets,
BOSTON, MASS., U. S. A.

Publishers of "The Christian Science Journal," "Christian Science Sentinel," "Der Herold der Christian Science," and other publications pertaining to Christian Science.

ARCHIBALD McLELLAN, Editor-in-Chief.
ALEXANDER DODDS, Managing Editor.

All communications pertaining to the conduct of this paper and articles for publication must be addressed to the Managing Editor.

Entered as Second Class at the Post-office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

TERMS

Single copies, 2 cents. By carrier in the Greater Boston newspaper district, 12 cents the week.

SUBSCRIPTIONS BY MAIL PREPAID

In the United States, Canada and Mexico:

Daily, one year.....\$5.00
Daily, six months..... 3.00
In all other countries additional postage at the rate of \$3.00 yearly is required.

All checks, money orders, etc., should be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

The Christian Science Monitor will be found on sale at all news-stands in New England, and in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Rates for advertising will be furnished upon application to the business department.

The publishers reserve the right to reject any advertisement.

Long Distance Tel.-Back Bay 4330.
Eight Trunk Lines.

Eastern Advertising Offices, Suites 2092 and 2093 Metropolitan Building, 1 Madison Ave., New York city.
Western Advertising Office, Suite 760, People's Gas Building, Michigan Ave. and Adams St., Chicago.

European Bureau, Amberley House, Norfolk St., London.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Wednesday, March 27, 1912

Acquittal of the Chicago Packers

THE verdict in the case of the ten Chicago packers charged with violation of the criminal section of the Sherman law brings to a close a proceeding begun by the government over nine years ago and contested by the defendants every inch of the way. It may be assumed by some now, in view of the unanimous agreement of the jury in their favor, that the accused business men might have saved themselves and the government a great deal of unnecessary expense and trouble had they been willing to face the main question at the beginning. Their answer to this will probably be that they would have jeopardized their interests and even their personal freedom had they consented to a hearing while popular prejudice against all forms and kinds of commercial and industrial combination was at its height. That this prejudice was intensified by attacks upon their own methods and the character of their products following the close of the Spanish war, and later by the publication of "The Jungle," there is no question. Neither is there reason to doubt that the high cost of living and the feeling generated by public discussion of this topic contributed toward creating a sentiment antagonistic to them.

The course they pursued in delaying a hearing as long as possible seems to have been justified not only by the gradual fading of the prejudice, but by the opportunity it afforded them of taking advantage of the supreme court's rule-of-reason decision. Whatever else that decision may have done, it has caused men everywhere to consider with more calmness and thoroughness whether the existence of a trust or combination, or connection with one or the other, should be regarded as prima facie evidence of wrongdoing. How far the jurors in the packers' case were affected by that ruling it is, of course, impossible to say, but it is no far-fetched conclusion that their opinions, if once radical on the subject, were modified by it, and that they were further and greatly influenced by this passage in the instructions of Judge Carpenter:

I charge you particularly that the defendants are not to be convicted merely upon suspicion; they are not to be convicted merely because you think such a conviction might be popular. And here let me say that the matter of the high cost of living, about which we have heard and read so much during the last year or more, has nothing to do with this case.

The one point brought out strikingly by the prosecution was that the packing establishments represented by the defendants were undoubtedly bound together by a common bond. There seems to be no reason to doubt that a mutual agreement existed between them with regard to the conduct of their business affairs. They seem to have entered upon a defensive and offensive alliance for the protection and promotion of their business. To the ordinary reader the evidence, as it has been epitomized in the despatches from day to day during the last three months, seemed to show simply that the packers had been doing what all other business men had been doing for generations, namely, looking after their own interests. The question was, of course, whether in looking after their own interests, guarding them, forwarding them at every point, they were in restraint of trade. Very probably the jurymen asked themselves how far a business man must go in the matter of protecting his own interests before he becomes a criminal; how altruistic a business man must be in order to avoid indictment.

The questions raised in this proceeding were in many cases new in morals as well as in law. The failure to convict seems to show that no matter how correct technically the department of justice may have been in fitting the new law and new morality to the defendants, and in fitting the defendants to the new law and new morality, the rule laid down by the supreme court, and known as the rule of reason, appealed more strongly to the twelve commoners who examined the facts and returned a verdict of not guilty.

Civil Service Betrayal

NOTHING done by volunteers from Massachusetts in the brief and inglorious war of the United States with Spain, we believe, warrants any special treatment of them as persons to whom preferential appointments to office should be made. Yet this is what the Legislature of that state is asked to do, at the same time giving to the excellent civil service law, based on merit, a decided blow.

No feature of American life is as disheartening to a believer in democracy as the desire for privileged position which so many persons reveal. The American soldier usually has had little cause for complaint against the government while actively engaged in service of the nation. He has been pensioned and cared for, following active service, as no retiring warrior ever was. His every demand has been heeded by politicians and lawmakers; and taxpayers have not rebelled against the enormous amount of money required for pensions aggregating more than \$4,000,000,000 since 1866.

Where a military struggle involves principles as fundamental to national life and human freedom as those over which federals and confederates fought in 1861-65, and when survivors of the victorious force come to the public and ask aid, it is not likely that they will receive a "Nay." But there is hardly such a claim upon public gratitude and support for men who enlisted against Spain; and the desire of many of them to turn their record of enlistment and service into a claim to public offices is one that can hardly fail to foster public dismay for its assumption. In the United States the civilian has always been considered more essential to the state than the man of war. All efforts to divert American admiration to the fighting caste of society have failed hitherto. May they continue to fail. Spanish war veterans will earn greater glory for themselves in coming generations if they do not try to capitalize their record at the expense of the civil service of commonwealths and the nation.

THE Cape Cod canal expects to be open for business in 1913. Perhaps, considering what the outside trip often is, it would not be out of the way to say that when this waterway is ready it will also be open for pleasure.

AVIATION entered politics in France recently, but failed to put its man in the Chamber of Deputies. Still, aviation is young.

Outs and Ins of Genius

A GENTLEMAN that has gained fame in his profession is reported to have said that the few men of genius he had met were exceedingly impossible persons, and he went on to say that in the things with which he was most conversant geniuses were by no means of much use. It is a relief to those that are not geniuses to know that their work is likely to be as useful to the world as that of the more brilliant type; from what men know about geniuses as they have gathered it from books, the statement that they are "exceedingly impossible persons" seems to be more or less in accordance with men's conceptions. The story of boundless egotism, uncertain emotions, impenetrable selfishness and generally unpleasant traits that has been told about many that the world has called geniuses, is too long and detailed not to have made its impression; but readers will have made a great mistake if they do not make sure that the word is pretty carefully used. Personally, we do not know what it means, but we are glad if somebody else does; sometimes it is used in such a connection that one thinks a genius is a person with long hair whose harmonic tone pulses occupy more room than a coarse world is willing to give them. Sometimes the word seems to mean a gentleman that prefers a vegetable diet and the single tax; occasionally it is applied to somebody that invents a method of treating india-rubber; in fine, it has a variety of uses and has been applied to Shakespeare, in which instance all but the most critical will no doubt agree that it has been properly applied.

It is a fact that many that have passed as men of genius have shown such childish disregard of the happiness of others and such ignoble avoidance of the small and necessary tasks of life, that any might be excused if he were convinced that a genius was a nuisance that by no splendors of achievement could atone for his caricature of what men must be. Yet the shortcomings of some that perhaps had no right to be ranked as geniuses must not obscure the fact that the real genius is always a benefactor to mankind, because, though it may be that he alone can use his own processes the best, the mere fact that he so practices and uses them is in itself a lesson to others for their advancement. It is a lesson in thoroughness or imagination or in effort and is not a discouragement but an encouragement. This real genius will always hold the lamp for others' labors and show them how to do better, and if readers will meditate upon this they can see without disturbing their self-respect that the company of one's betters is a good thing in more ways than one.

Fighting Short Weights

CANDOR compels the admission that whenever or wherever there has been inspection of the scales and measures used by vendors of goods in markets, retail shops, and all other places where, without strict supervision, green goods are sold to consumers either by farmers, gardeners or middlemen, there has been disclosed a state of ethics not comforting to the citizen who is an idealist. With the efforts of the nation and the states to put an end to adulteration of foods there has gone on a process of education of buyers that now makes them much more critical than they formerly were, especially as to the quality of the edibles purchased. But it is said now that not a few manufacturers, having been forced to furnish the quality that they advertise to give, are skimping on the amount given the consumer in his package.

The rigor of the effort to make small incomes meet current prices has forced, in New York city, formation of the Housewives League, with several thousand members. With experience gained by some of these protestants in the Consumers League, they are now proposing to use the boycott both on legislators at Albany who oppose short-weight legislation and on makers of packaged food known to be less in amount than advertised. There is no limit to the effectiveness of this procedure, because it attacks the pocket. Unsold goods preach; speeches and resolutions make no dent on the crafty vender. If he cannot market his "short-weight" product then he will try and meet the demand for an honest package.

The wonder is that women do not oftener use this device of the boycott. Were state federations of women's clubs to debate thoroughly the issue of "white" or "yellow" journalism, then come to substantial agreement as to standards to be insisted upon, and then turn the machinery of the state and local organizations on newspaper publishers, they could do more to bring about "clean journalism" than can be done in any other way, unless it be in the schools, with principals and teachers giving adequate attention to their duties as guides in reading of periodical literature. It is far more important that a boy or a girl should know the difference between a fit and an unfit journal than it is that he should know the difference between the poetry of Spenser and the autobiography of Herbert Spencer.

"The first robin" is now arriving in so many places that he must either be getting around very rapidly or else there are a great many of him.

THE London Times, commenting on the special embassy of Mr. Knox to the Latin-American republics, is inclined to be satirical, contrasting "the conflict between the American people's high ideals of humanitarianism and justice, their ready response to any noble cause, their almost quixotic impulses of altruism and the inevitable results in practical politics of their vigorous nationalism and ambitions of expansion." To this English critic "big stick" and "big brother" do not seem to be congruous. He would have the republics about the Caribbean beware of Mr. Knox bearing olive branches.

First premising that nothing in the American form of government exempts it from falling, as do monarchies, into glaring contrasts between ideal and practise, may it be pointed out that Mr. Knox's chief concern at the present time is to save these republics from European creditors with claims that are valid. Given its choice between resuscitating the credit of these mortgaged peoples or not doing so, and then reasserting the Monroe doctrine and defending it if it be challenged, the United States naturally is trying to induce imitation of a policy that already has brought nothing but economic and fiscal good to San Domingo. The United States is not looking for new fields to conquer where Spain once ruled. What it hopes for is an evolution in government in the Central American and northern South American regions that will demonstrate, as clearly as recent growth

Mr. Knox's Olive Branches

of Argentina and Brazil, how capable the Latin-American may be in ruling himself when he gets over the factional and partisan passion that now too often controls him.

The Times is quite right in intimating that if these reasons for interference by the United States are questioned by residents and officials of the countries in question it is due to the action of the United States in taking Panama from Colombia, and because of the American republic refusing to let the Hague tribunal determine the pecuniary indebtedness owed to Colombia. Just here is where the United States now is showing shortsightedness. Suspicion as to the future cannot pass until justice as to the past has been done.

President Taft's attitude toward Mexico has been admirably disinterested, and is so appraised through Latin-American eyes. He can add to the prestige of his administration if he will banish the Latin-American's suspicion of the United States caused by his predecessor's treatment of Colombia; and this he can do most quickly by letting the matter go before the Hague tribunal. If wrong was done, the sooner it is judicially declared and restitution made the better. No hypersensitive loyalty to Mr. Roosevelt or to national honor should stand in the way of letting justice be done.

Olympic Games

INTERNATIONALISM today has many phases. The shrinking of the world is promoting a bewildering variety of interracial and intercontinental assemblies. Where there is one person interested in the juristic, economic, linguistic, ethnic and other more serious aspects of this human trend, there are 10,000 other mortals who follow with intense interest all phases of sport or strife of a physical kind. So, to the wise onlooker, revival of the ancient Greek contests, under the form of international Olympic games, is one of the most important developments in recent European and American history. Already candidates from Asia have begun to appear, and in due time it will in truth be a contest of the athletes of the world. Announcements of the plans that Sweden, as a nation, and Swedish athletes are making for the coming contest in Stockholm indicate that the meet will enlist a wider range of contestants than hitherto, and that the games will be carried on under conditions exceptionally favorable to fair contests and vast and brilliant audiences. Financing an enterprise of the dimensions of this meet is not a small matter, whether looked at from the standpoint of the hosts or the participants. With characteristic American enterprise and esprit de corps, the large group of athletes, their trainers and lovers of sport who go to Stockholm from the United States will travel there together on a ship specially chartered and exclusively used by them.

In connection with this meet it is to be hoped that American athletes and onlookers will avoid any suspicion of commission of acts with which they occasionally have been charged in the past. Playing the game for personal and national supremacy is justifiable; but always with principles of honor rated higher than mere success. Too many American athletes and their trainers are out to win, whatever the methods employed. It is not pleasant to have to say this, but candor compels it.

How Are the Railroads to Know?

THE railroad commission of Texas made certain rates for the carriage of freight on lines within the state in the alleged interest of shippers in Texas, jobbers especially, who do business mainly or wholly within the state's borders. The claimed effect of the order putting these rates into operation was to prevent merchants in other states from competing on equal terms in Texas with the favored Texas shippers. The Louisiana railroad commission brought complaint on this score before the interstate commerce commission, and the latter body ruled, substantially, that whenever intrastate railroad rates have the effect of discriminating in favor of intrastate commerce interstate rates shall be made low enough to prevent such discrimination.

This on its face seems to clarify the situation so far as opening Texas to legitimate competition is concerned, but it seems to be brought about entirely at the expense of the railroads. The state railroad commission, in Texas or elsewhere, in response to home sentiment or pressure, establishes rates for railroad traffic within the state that are calculated to give shippers who do business mainly or wholly within the state advantage over those who ship into the state from the outside. This cannot be tolerated on any ground, moral, ethical or legal, and to remedy it the interstate commerce commission, which cannot dictate to the state itself, lowers the rates all around. In this manner competition is placed upon a common level and freedom of trade is restored. But suppose that the state again lowers the rates within its borders, to be met again by an interstate commerce commission rate-reduction affecting all business entering the state; the logical result of such a method of freight-rate regulation will be to regulate the railroad corporations into the hands of receivers.

It would seem to the impartial and candid observer that this method of procedure, at the least, must prove extremely unsatisfactory; at the most, extremely hazardous. A situation has been created by the action of the Texas railroad commission which, of course, calls for prompt and thorough correction if the states in general, following precedent, are not to be permitted to discriminate against each other. But this correction cannot be brought about by an offhand ruling of the interstate commerce commission. What is called for, manifestly, is legislation on the one hand and judicial interpretation on the other that will prevent the use of the public carrier by any state, by any section, by any interest, as a plaything, a convenience, a tool or a menace. If state control over the railroads is to continue, it must be under such restrictions as will prevent discrimination; if the railroad business of the country is all to be brought under federal control, this should be provided for by other means than those likely to cripple the railroads. How are the railroads going to know what power to obey, or what order affecting their revenues may come next, under conditions that permit of so much conflict and confusion?

THE Philippines may look forward to 1921 if they want to, but there will be more profit in keeping a sharp eye on 1912.

MISSOURI is about to begin work upon plans for a new state Capitol at Jefferson City to cost \$3,000,000 at the start.

THE private deck on the ocean liner is not likely to become popular.